

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY JOURNAL

VOLUME 57, NUMBER 1, 2018



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FROM THE PRESIDENT

With the Holiday Season behind us, paper money collectors of the International Bank Note Society (IBNS) can enjoy a great new year ahead. In the United States early 2018 began with a double numismatic bang—the FUN Show in Florida and the New York International Show on consecutive weekends. I personally attended the FUN Show, where I noted an increase in world paper money dealers despite the focus on coin collecting. Check out upcoming trade shows in your own area to support our hobby and interact with fellow numismatists.

I hope everyone follows the IBNS Forum with its passionate attention to current paper money comments. No topic creates more intensely passionate debate than banknote grading standards. Your Board has already been requested to add a reassessment of “IBNS Grading Standards” to the upcoming Maastricht meeting agenda. Third party grading standards based on the Sheldon scale add fuel to the debate as does the worldwide acceptance and proliferation of non-paper banknotes, such as polymer and hybrids. Like politics, this great debate has been discussed and re-examined for decades. The question is: will it, or can it, ever be resolved?

2017 BANKNOTE OF THE YEAR

When you receive this issue of the IBNS Journal, voting will be underway for the 2017 Banknote of the Year. I encourage all members to participate in this most anticipated IBNS activity. There were a record 22 banknotes nominated in 2017 so I predict another close vote. Members can follow current banknote releases in the “New Issues” section of each IBNS Journal and are encouraged to nominate a personal favorite during 2018. For the first time the winning banknote will be announced at the beginning rather than the end of the World Paper Money Fair in Valkenburg, Netherlands.

2017 BOOK OF THE YEAR AND LITERARY AWARDS

The 2017 Book of the Year and Literary Award winners will be announced in early June at the Kansas City (formerly Memphis) International Paper Money Show. It's not too late to submit a book for consideration as long as it was released in 2017. Please contact either Joel Shafer or myself as soon as possible if you have a contender. Most authors now donate a much appreciated copy of their book to the IBNS Library as well.

2018 IBNS HALL OF FAME

Each year IBNS Hall of Fame nominations are open throughout the month of May. Every IBNS member has the privilege of making a nomination so start preparing a detailed biography for your candidate now. After nominations close, the process of final selection requires over 60% support from your Board of Directors. Nominations can include the regular and/or pioneer categories.

By the time you receive this issue of the *IBNS Journal* it will be just prior to the Maastricht Spring World Paper Money Fair in Valkenburg. I look forward to seeing everyone there so please come up to say hello. Any new agenda items for this Board meeting are now welcome. Perhaps in medical terms “Banknote collecting is a disease with no cure...only treatment.” Still it continues to be an amazing hobby. Best wishes and travel safely.

Dennis J. Lutz, M.D.

IBNS President

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2017 AUSTRALIAN IBNS CONVENTION & EXHIBITION

The 19th Australian IBNS Convention & Exhibition was held in the Metro Hotel in South Perth on November 4-5, 2017. Attendees began gathering on the Friday as the venue was suitably prepared, and acquaintances with interstate members renewed. There were more than 30 attendees both days.

The Convention began at 9:30am with introductions by Colin Meikle, the Perth Chapter President, Stephen Prior, the Melbourne Chapter President, and Trevor Wilkin, deputising for the Sydney Chapter Chairman. All attendees then introduced themselves and stated their collecting interests, revealing a wide range of interests.

SPEAKERS

David White, the Melbourne Chapter: **Banknotes of the Government of the Straits Settlements**. David showed many fine notes from the Government of the Straits Settlements lifetime 1898 to 1935.

Steve Milner, Perth Chapter: **Who's Who in the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board**. Steve showed details of the Currency Board Chairmen and Board members who signed the notes issued from 1940 to 1954, many displaying their signatures.

Gordon de Totth, Perth Chapter: **Written Music on Banknotes**. Gordon identified more than 20 notes from 17 countries which display segments of written music, some not immediately obvious until pointed out.

John Wheatley, Perth Chapter: **The Bank of New South Wales and the Banknotes Issued by it from 1817–1917**. A wide range of banknotes were shown from the first notes in 1817 through to the end of Australian private note issues in 1910.

George Barrett, Perth Chapter: **Mostar Bridge**. The bridge was built in 1557 over the Neretva River in what was formerly Yugoslavia. It was destroyed by Croat forces in November 1993, but later rebuilt in the early 2000s.

Frank Robinson, Melbourne Chapter: **50 Years of the Australian Five Dollar Notes**. The first paper issue in 1967 through the various polymer issues and a new generation \$5 note released in 2016.

Stephen Prior, Melbourne Chapter: **Provincial Bank of Ireland**. Many rare notes of this bank from its foundation in 1825 through to the 1920's were covered.

Tony James, Sydney Chapter: **Oceania J.I.M.** The range of J.I.M. notes issued for the Oceania region and replica notes printed in Brisbane were discussed, including differences between the original and replica notes.

Ian Yarde, Melbourne Chapter: **Lighthouses on Banknotes**. Ian showed lighthouses on banknotes from more than 20 issuers. Some needed to be viewed under magnification.

Colin Meikle, Perth Chapter: **Scottish £10 Notes: 1900–1970**. The £10 note of this period were issued in very small numbers. Only two banks issued £10 notes throughout this period, but none were issued between 1942 and 1963.

Robin Hughes, Perth Chapter: **Bank of British West Africa**. This bank was an influential part of the commercial life of the British Colonies of West Africa. The bank's transactions were conducted using cheques and bills of exchange.

Trevor Wilkin, Sydney Chapter: **World War II Emergency Issues of the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey**. Trevor spoke about the 6 designs of Jersey notes, the Guernsey withdrawn overprint on Bank of England £1 notes, and the 8 denominations of Guernsey war issues.

Alan Flint, Melbourne Chapter: **Mutilated and Damaged Australian Banknotes**. The criteria for assessing how much, if any, would be paid for damaged and mutilated Australian notes were outlined. Alan told interesting tales of damaged and mutilated notes received by the Reserve Bank.

The auction (one of the Convention's highlights) was ably conducted by Trevor Wilkin, who entered the room heavily disguised as Donald Trump. The total raised was close to \$2,400, used to offset the costs of the Convention.

Attendees then assembled for the group photo. The lack of younger members was very noticeable!

Ian Yarde's challenging quiz tested the knowledge of the members. The winner was Trevor Wilkin, Stephen Prior second, David White and Frank Robinson tied for third.

The awards and prizes for the Convention were then presented.

- Amon Carter and 1st prize displays: Robin Hughes for his Paper Money of the Independent Republic of Venice display
- 2nd prize displays: Steve Milner
- 3rd prize displays: Colin Meikle
- People's Choice Displays: Richard Kraus
- Best Sydney Chapter display: Richard Kraus
- Best Melbourne Chapter display: Frank Robinson
- Best talk Saturday: George Barrett
- Best talk Sunday, and Best Talk Overall: Alan Flint

The Convention was officially closed by the presiding officers with a brief account of their Chapter's activities and acknowledgment of all those who assisted in making the Convention such a successful event. As members departed they all hoped to meet again next year in Melbourne for the 20th Australian IBNS Convention.



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UPCOMING AUCTIONS

40th AUCTION

June 5 - 6, 2018 / banknotes & coins

41st AUCTION

SPECIAL AUCTION PRAGA 2018 PRAGA 2018
August 16 - 17, 2018 / international rarities

42nd AUCTION

October 9 - 10, 2018 / banknotes & coins

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- Banknotes before 1970
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- Coins of all kinds
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C.G.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I have just finished reading a very interesting book titled *Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World* by Jack Weatherford. I was very interested to read the below information:

Page 176: Years Before 1227-1253. "*Genghis Khan had authorized the use of paper money backed by precious metal and silk shortly before his death in 1227. The practice grew erratically in the coming years, but by the time of Mongke Khan's reign, it became necessary to limit the paper money supply in ways that had not necessarily to do with gold and silver coins. Mongke recognized the dangers incurred by earlier administrations that issued paper money and debt on an ad hoc basis, and in 1253 he created a Department of Monetary Affairs to control and standardize the issuance of paper money. The superintendent of the agency centralized control to prevent the over issue of paper money and the erosion of its value through inflation.*"

Pages 204-205: Year 1263. "*To further facilitate the speed and safety of commerce through the empire, Kublai Khan radically expanded the use of paper money. By the time Marco Polo arrived, the system was in full operation. He describes the money as made from mulberry bark in a form that we recognize as a paper but which was still largely unknown in Europe. The paper money was cut into rectangles of varying size, marked with its value and stamped with vermilion seal. The primary advantage of the paper money was that it was much easier to handle and ship than the bulky coins then in use. Marco Polo wrote that the paper money was accepted throughout the empire.*" "*To refuse it would be to incur the death penalty, but most people are perfectly willing to be paid in paper money since with it they can buy anything including pearls, precious stones, gold, or silver.*"

Mongol authorities in Persia tried but failed to institute the Mongol system of paper money because the concept was alien to the local merchants and their discontent bordered on revolt at a time when the Mongols could be certain they had the forces to win. Rather than risk the humiliating loss, the authorities withdrew the paper money.

Where there is paper money, there are increased opportunities for credit and financial disaster. In an important innovation designed to bring consistency to the markets, particularly involving the extension of credit, Mongol law provided for declarations of bankruptcy, but no merchant or customer could declare bankruptcy more than twice as a way to avoid paying debts. On the third time, he faced the possible punishment of execution."

Page 250: Years 1354-1356. "*In perhaps the most telling symptom, Mongol authorities lost control of the monetary system they had so laboriously and meticulously created. The principles by which the economy utilized paper currency had proven more complex and unpredictable than realized by the officials, and the system gradually spiraled out of control. At the least sign of weakness in the Mongol administration, confidence in the paper currency dropped and caused it to fall in value while pushing up the value of copper and silver. Inflation grew so fiercely that by 1356 the paper currency had effectively become worthless.*"

Page 251: Year 1368. "... and in a major blow to the commercial system of the Mongols, Ming authorities abolished the failing paper money entirely and returned to metal."

I hope the IBNS Journal readers find this interesting.

Sincerely,

Anil Bohora (LM-199) bohora@yahoo.com

IBNS Hall of Fame

The IBNS Hall of Fame honours the men and women whose pioneering efforts, dedication and research in the area of paper money collecting have laid the foundations of the hobby today. The list of inductees, begun in 2010, will be built up over the years and with it, it is hoped, an appreciation of the historical development of world paper money collecting. The current inductees (in alphabetical order of family name) are:

Milan Alusic
Yasha Beresiner
Milt Blackburn
Joseph E. Boling
Weldon D. "Burt" Burson
Amon G. Carter
Mike Crabb
Howard Daniel
Gene Hessler

Ruth Hill
Arnold Keller
Jimmie Lawrence
Walter Loeb
King On Mao
Arthur C. "Art" Matz
Dwight Musser
Colin Narbeth
Fred Philipson
Albert Pick

John Sandrock
Neil Shafer
Ward D. Smith
Mel Steinberg
George J. Sten
Peter Symes
Michael Vort-Ronald
Pam West
Trevor Wilkin

BANKNOTE NEWS

Compiled by Murray Hanewich (3649)

FOOTAGE SHOWS BANK STAFF EXPLOITING BANKNOTES (AFGHANISTAN)

TOLOnews has obtained video footage showing employees of a bank tearing valid banknotes and then talking about how they want to exchange the damaged notes for new banknotes and then sending the damaged money to the market.

The footage shows employees of a bank inside a room at night tearing one edge of 500 and 1,000 banknotes of Afghanistan.

The employee who recorded the footage appears to have done so for fun. According to him, the banknotes were worth more than 200,000 AFs.

The video also depicts another person joining the employees who then shows them how to tear the banknotes in a way that it shows up as random damage.

The state-owned Central Bank admits that such incidents occur in banks.

"We will take serious action against this practice because the smallest illegal act is not acceptable. We hope that we can obtain documents and take the next step in this respect," said Aimal Hashoor, spokesman for the Central Bank.

Earlier this year the Central Bank announced a ban on a number of defaced banknotes and said it will collect them after a six-month deadline.

Later, the bank limited the conditions for the defaced banknotes which will not be allowed in the market. The issue, investors say, affected the use of banknotes in the local markets.

"Unfortunately these days, the money which we take from the Central Bank and other banks are not worth accepting," said Abdul Wase, a shopkeeper.

"The money circulates and then comes to investors and to the people of Afghanistan. It again circulates and pours into banks and so the circulation continues," said Jafar Hameed, an investor.

Meanwhile, the money-exchangers union accused the Central Bank of distributing defaced banknotes to the market.

"We send our money to private banks and the private banks send it to the Central Bank. The Central Bank then distributes this money to the market. If the leadership of the Central Bank pays attention to the matter and stop distributing this money, the problem will be solved," said Mir Afghan Safi, head of the union.

TOLOnews 06.12.2017

OMTATAH IN COURT OVER DE LA RUE NEW BANKNOTE OFFER BY CBK

The High Court has issued temporary orders restraining Central Bank of Kenya from signing a contract with De La Rue International Limited for the printing of new currency notes.

While certifying the case as urgent, Justice Chacha Mwita directed the applicant, rights activist Okiya Omtatah, to serve the court papers to all the respondents in the case ahead of the hearing on December 20.

Mr. Omtatah told the court that the matter was extremely urgent since the tender was awarded on November 30 and the statutory 14-day grace period within which the contract may not be signed expires today.

"Unless stopped by the court, and beginning from 14th December, 2017, the first respondent will be at liberty to make and sign a contract with the third respondent, giving effect to the impugned award by the Central Bank of Kenya to De La Rue International Limited," said Mr. Omtatah in a sworn statement.

Mr. Omtatah said CBK has unlawfully but deliberately awarded De La Rue a preferential margin of 15 per cent to undercut the competition.

He said the company was not qualified as a preferred supplier and was not the lowest bidder.

Mr. Omtatah said the award of the tender to De La Rue constitutes a deliberate and

contemptuous act of fraud on the public.

To make matters worse, he added, CBK deliberately ignored the conflict of interest in the fact that De La Rue, which also won the tender to design the new banknotes, has been awarded the contract to print and supply the same.

Daily Nation / Sam Kiplagat 15.12.2017

SWISS NATIONAL BANK ACQUIRES MAJORITY STAKE IN LANDQART AG, PRODUCTION OF NEW BANKNOTE SERIES IS SAFEGUARDED

Yesterday, the Swiss National Bank (SNB) acquired 90% of the shares in Landqart AG. The remaining 10% of the share capital will be purchased by Orell Füssli Holding Ltd. The vendor is a subsidiary of Fortress Paper Ltd, which is listed on the Toronto stock exchange. At the same time, and at the same 90/10 split, the share capital in Landqart Management and Services will also be acquired; this company holds the relevant patents for Landqart's activities. The purchase price for the acquisition of 100% of both companies is CHF 21.5 million.

The acquisition of Landqart takes place against the background of an acute need for liquidity at the company. Following the unexpected cancellation of an order by a customer abroad, Landqart experienced a sharp drop in turnover. As a result, the company introduced short-time working in December and is facing a liquidity shortage. This poses a direct and existential threat to Landqart. Therefore, after the takeover, the company will be provided with the necessary liquidity to ensure its survival.

Landqart manufactures the Durasafe® substrate used in the production of the new Swiss banknotes. It is the only supplier to provide the Durasafe® technology and associated production capabilities. The SNB has decided to acquire the company because, otherwise, issuance of

the new Swiss banknote series would not have been guaranteed across the entire production stream. By taking this step, the SNB is ensuring the continued supply of cash and, hence, the fulfilment of its own statutory mandate.

*Swiss National Bank Press
release 21.12.2017*

WHAT FUTURE FOR THE 'WIKIPEDIA SEAGULL' ON KAZAKHSTAN'S BRAND NEW BANKNOTES?

When representatives of authoritarian Kazakhstan's central bank are battling away copyright infringement claims with ornithological explanations it is a sure sign something has gone awry.

Marcel Burkhard, a Swiss photographer, is arguing that a seagull that appears on the latest version of a 500 tenge (\$1.50) Kazakh banknote is a carbon copy of one he photographed over a decade ago. That photograph appears on the Russian-language Wikipedia article for "gulls" and is labelled as "an ordinary gull".

Officials in the land-locked Central Asian country where Russian is widely spoken have failed to acknowledge copyright infringement despite a social media-driven outcry. But tellingly they have belatedly suggested that "with time" the design of the banknote will be changed.

On December 4, according to Kazakh media, Burkhard wrote on Facebook:

В пятницу я получил сообщение от казахстанского пользователя, что на новой казахстанской банкноте есть чайка, которая похожа на мою фотографию. Я посмотрел на банкноту и действительно, она

выглядит так, как будто это была одна и та же чайка. Для сравнения, я вырезал чайку с моей фотографии и приложил её над банкнотой. Каждая деталь совпадает, поэтому я на 100% уверен, что это одна и та же картинка

On Friday I received a message from a Kazakh social media user, [who said] that on a new Kazakhstan banknote there is a seagull similar to my photograph. I examined the banknote and, truly, it seems to be one and the same gull. To compare, I cut out the seagull from my photograph and inserted it onto [a copy of] a banknote. Every detail matches and for that reason I am confident that the image is one and the same.

Burkhard has called on the Kazakh central bank to admit to lifting the image of the black-headed gull, or *Larus Ridibundus*, and provide him with some form of compensation.

Global Voices did find at least one image online of a gull in a similar pose, albeit facing in the opposite direction to the one photographed by Burkhard.

But none of the birds that appear as top responses to a Google image search for the *Larus Ridibundus* resemble the 500 tenge gull quite as closely as Burkhard's.

In the weeks since the 500 tenge banknote was first presented to the public, central bank officials have provided several responses to the allegations of copyright infringement.

Back in November spokesman Alexandr Terentyev called the clamour around the gull "absurd" and accused Facebook users of making something out of nothing.

He also promised journalists the opportunity to "disassemble this gull, its origins,

wing span, the angle of its head" at a future meeting with experts and the central bank's team of designers.

Another official at the bank opined that "the position and pose of the birds depicted on the banknote are characteristic of all representatives of this species of birds."

By December 5, with accusations of plagiarism still doing the rounds on social media, the bank said the design of the banknote would change "with time" and that symbols for the banknote would be exclusively hand-drawn to prevent possible falsification.

There was no immediate confirmation that the seagull would be removed from the note, however.

Although it was largely the troublesome bird that caught the eye of Kazakh social media users, many were even more bemused to find out that a business centre called Moskva (Moscow) in Kazakhstan's capital Astana had found its way onto the same 500 tenge banknote.

Murat Abenov, a former deputy education minister fumed:

Почему МОСКВА стала нашим национальным символом? Как это изображение оказалась на новых купюрах 500 тенге? Ведь национальная валюта это символ нашей государственности... Как НацБанк РК допустил что частный бизнес-центр "Москва" принадлежащий гражданам РФ попал на купюру? pic. twitter.com/0fXnyxnAlt

— Мурат Абенев (@MuratAbenov)
December 4, 2017



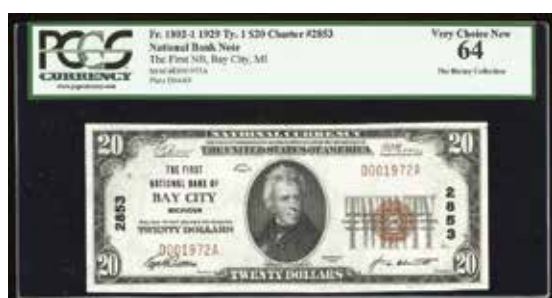
Photo by Marcel Burkhard



Mock-up of the gull photographed by Burkhard and the image that appears on the 500 tenge bank note



From the USA and Around the World



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Canada \$100



NY Binary FRN



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\$5 Silver Certificate



Ireland £100

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Since when is MOSCOW a national symbol of ours? How did this image end up on a 500 tenge banknote? National currency is a representative of our statehood...How did [Kazakhstan's central bank] allow this private business centre that belongs to citizens of the Russian Federation to end up on our currency?

The furore over the new banknote in some way recalls massive opposition to an unpopular land reform bill in 2016 and disagreements over the new Latin alphabet introduced to replace its Cyrillic counterpart earlier this year.

While these three separate scandals differed in terms of their causes and consequences, they all highlighted the pathological inability of authorities to conduct public consultations before steaming ahead with controversial actions.

With an aged leadership and an autocratic system that offers few mechanisms for citizen feedback, more of the same should be expected.

Global Voices Newsletter
online 08.12.2017

CARGO 2000: BANKS AND RETAILERS UPGRADING EQUIPMENT FOR NEW RUBLE BANKNOTES

On December 25th, the National Bank of the Republic of Tatarstan summed up the campaign for featuring Kazan on the new banknotes. At a specially organized press briefing, the press was presented the banknote of 2,000 rubles with views of the Far East, then it is expected the arrival of 200-ruble banknote with the sights of the Crimean Peninsula.

The new banknotes of the denominations 200 and 2,000 rubles were adopted already on 12 October, but they reached

Kazan only in December. The first cities to have the new banknotes were Sevastopol and Vladivostok, as well as Moscow, Khabarovsk and Simferopol. The choice of the Far East and the Crimean Peninsula for the debut is not a coincidence — 2,000-ruble banknote depicts the bridge connecting Vladivostok and Russky Island and the Vostochny Cosmodrome in the Amur Oblast; on the banknote of 200 rubles — the monument to the scuttled ships and the ruins of Chersonese Taurian in Sevastopol.



“These notes are not commemorative, and their issue is not limited. They are adopted along with notes of other denominations,” said Pavel Soldatov, deputy branch manager at the National Bank in Tatarstan of the Volga-Vyatka Main Branch of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

As reported by expert on banknote authenticity signs at the National Bank of Tatarstan Yulia Kamaeva, the new banknotes contain more means of protection. The 2,000-ruble banknote uses optical variable element — the golden ring with a picture of the bridge to the right of the center of the obverse. The ring moves when turning the banknote. This element is very difficult to forge, but it is very easy to check with the naked eye. Another item is an upgraded holographic thread (at acute angle it is seen the symbol of the ruble).

Among other security features: watermark, security thread, microprinting,

latent characters. When you tilt the banknote there appears the symbol of the ruble: the dark on light background or light on dark, depending on the angle.

Almost immediately the new banknotes became the subject of policy. On the one hand, after the adoption of the new 200-ruble banknotes, the National Bank of Ukraine banned the country's banks to conduct operations with banknotes and coins with the image of the objects of Crimea. On the other hand, the two new notes — the first Russian money with the coat of arms of the Russian Federation, and not the sign of the Central Bank, which is represented on the previously adopted banknotes. This step of the Central Bank, if desired, can be interpreted as a reaction to a propaganda campaign of the radical patriotic circles, who stated that the lack of state emblem on the money — a sign of the lack of sovereignty of the Russian financial system.

The geopolitical message may also be seen in the image of the island of Sakhalin in 2,000-ruble banknote, which many took as peninsula. As you know, in 1853-1856 Russia led the Crimean war against the world's leading powers, but the theater of war was not limited to Crimea. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky was subjected to the attacks the Anglo-French squadron. After a fierce defense they had to cede the Russian outpost in the Pacific, evacuating troops and civilians on six ships. The enemy went in pursuit, but to no avail. English and French naval commanders were sure that Sakhalin was a peninsula, in the result, the Russian squadron went across the Tatar Strait and fled through the mouth of the Amur river.

Realnoe Vremya 27.12.2017

OBITUARY

Eric P. Newman, who passed away in November of 2017 at age 106, was a Life Member of the IBNS (LM-11) and was well known for his support of not only numismatics but for his philanthropic efforts in support of education, medical research and a number

of other fields. This support continued even after his passing with donations to a number of numismatic organizations, including the IBNS. The Society is appreciative and thanks his estate for their generosity.

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GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS AND BANKNOTES

By Ramkumar Sarangapani (10461), President Dubai Chapter



Way back in 2006, out of curiosity I started searching for banknotes that created Word Records. I was surprised to find there are about 17 banknotes / coins that were entered into the prestigious Guinness World Record. Here is the compilation of all records, with the certificate, banknote image and the description available as per the database of Guinness. I have included my comments wherever possible. The records has been arranged as per the timeline of the record.

FIRST PAPER MONEY (AD 618 – 917)



TANG DYNASTY “FLYING MONEY” (841 – 846 AD)

Record Description: “The earliest forerunner of today’s banknotes was the “Flying Money” used by wealthy merchants and government officials in Tang Dynasty China (AD 618–907). These were documents equivalent to present-day bank drafts which allowed an individual to deposit money with local officials in exchange for a paper receipt that could be redeemed for an equal sum of money somewhere else. Flying money could not be exchanged between individuals, nor was it available to the general public. The first known examples of paper currency as we would understand it today were created in China during the Song Dynasty (AD 960–1279). Promissory notes known

as “Jiaozi” were printed by a group of merchants in Sichuan during the reign of Emperor Zhenzong (AD 997–1022). These notes were exchangeable for coin-based money and could be exchanged between individuals. This paper currency was initially popular, but became plagued by inflation problems after a few decades. It was replaced by notes known as “Huizi”, which were printed by the government in their own printing houses. Each note was about the size of a sheet of A4 paper (US letter), and consisted of a copper-plate-printed pastoral scene with pictures of coins and a warning to counterfeiters underneath. Printed notes were embellished with a hand-written denomination and red ink stamps of authenticity. No examples of the notes survive, although archaeologists have uncovered one example of a printing plate used in their production, dating from around 1023.”

OLDEST BANKNOTE (1368 – 1399)



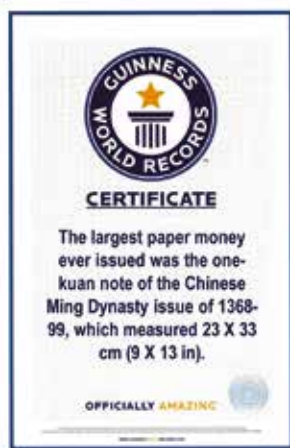
MING DYNASTY 1 KUAN (1368 – 1399 AD)

Record Description: “The oldest surviving banknotes are examples of the “Da Ming tongxing baochao” (Great Ming Circulating Treasure Note), which were first printed during the reign of the Hongwu Emperor (1368–1398) – probably no earlier than 1375. These banknotes were not the first to circulate

in China (similar promissory notes had been commonly issued since around AD 997), but they are thought to be the oldest to survive into the present day. The reason for the survival of these banknotes (they are actually quite common, with hundreds of examples existing in the collections of museums around the world) lies in the catastrophic hyperinflation of the early Ming Dynasty, which saw the value of each note plunge to around 1% of its original value by the 1420's. As this hyperinflation progressed, Chinese merchants went from needing only a few notes to needing bundles of them. When the currency collapsed in the mid-15th century, huge bales of now-useless banknotes were stuffed into jars, or wooden boxes, or left in old buildings and forgotten. It is possible that there are older Chinese banknotes in existence, but their current whereabouts are unknown. In 1915, for example, the American numismatist and antiquarian Andrew McFarland Davis (1833–1920) gave a presentation to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences that included photographs (reproduced in the official transcript) of Song Dynasty “Huizi” banknotes (c. 1165) from his personal collection. Davis died in 1920 and what happened to these notes is not known. Similarly, it was reported in 1987 that a Yuan Dynasty banknote from the 1330's had been found in the archives of the Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg, but this note (if it ever existed) appears to have vanished some time in the 1990's.”

Comments: Pick # AA10. The last line about Yuan dynasty is outdated. There are few examples of authentic Yuan Dynasty notes has been surfaced. Probably Guinness would have gone by confirmed pick numbers as per World Paper Money Catalog. If not, the notes of Yuan Dynasty should be the “**oldest surviving banknote**”.

LARGEST PAPER MONEY (1368 – 1399)



MING DYNASTY 1 KUAN (1368 – 1399 AD)

Record Description: “The largest paper money ever issued was the one-kuan note of the Chinese Ming Dynasty issue of 1368-99, which measured 23 x 33 cm (9 x 13 in). In October 1983 one sold for £340 (\$480).”

Comments: Pick # AA10. When it comes to Largest by size, there are two categories as LARGEST PAPER MONEY & LARGEST LEGAL BANKNOTE. Hence Ming Dynasty 1 Kuan is still the LARGEST PAPER MONEY.

FIRST BANKNOTES (1661)



BANKNOTE FROM SWEDEN DATED 1666

Record Description: “The World’s first banknotes (or banco-sedlar) were issued in Stockholm, Sweden, in July 1661 by the Bank of Palmstruch.”

Comments: Due to hyperinflation in the mid 1400’s, people refused to accept paper money and back to use of coins. Nearly after 250 years the first modern bank note was introduced by Sweden in 1661.

OLDEST SURVIVING BANKNOTE (1662)



BANKNOTE FROM SWEDEN DATED 1666

Record Description: “The World’s oldest surviving banknote (banco-sedlar) is a five daler note issued in Stockholm, Sweden on 6 December 1662. Banknotes were first reportedly issued in Sweden from July 1661.”

LONGEST CONTINUOUS ISSUER OF BANKNOTES (SINCE 1694)



EARLIEST PAPER MONEY OF BANK OF ENGLAND

Record Description: “The longest continuous issuer of banknotes in the world is the Bank of England which has been issuing banknotes without interruption since 1694 when it was

first established to raise money for King William III's war against the French. Notes were initially handwritten on Bank paper and signed by one of the cashiers. These were made out for the precise sum deposited in pounds, shilling and pence. After the recoinage of 1696 reduced the need for small denomination notes, the Bank stopped issuing notes for sums less than £50. As the average income at this time was less than £20 a year most people would not even have come into contact with a banknote."

SMALLEST PAPER MONEY (1917)



ROMANIA 10 BANI (1917)

Record Description: "The smallest national note ever issued was the 10-Bani note of the Ministry of Finance of Romania in 1917. It measured (printed area) 27.5 x 38 mm (1.08 x 1.49 in). This is roughly one tenth the size of a US\$1 banknote. Of German Notgeld, the smallest were the 1/3 pf notes of Passau (1920-1), measuring 18 x 18.5 mm (0.7 x 0.72 in)."

Comments: Morocco 50 Centimes is actually smaller than Romania 10 Bani. Probably since it was an emergency issue, may be Guinness didn't consider for the smallest record.

HIGHEST VALUED NOTES (1928)



\$10,000 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE (1928)

Record Description: "The highest valued notes in circulation were printed when the US Federal Reserve released \$10,000 banknotes bearing the head of Salmon P. Chase (1808-73). It was announced in 1969 that no further notes higher than \$100 would be issued. Only 200 \$10,000 bills remain in circulation or unretired."

HIGHEST VALUED NOTES EVER (1934)



\$100,000 GOLD CERTIFICATE (1934)

Record Description: "The highest value ever issued by the US Federal Reserve System is a note for \$100,000, bearing the head of Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), which is used only for transactions between the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department."

Comments: Only 42,000 notes were printed and the government stopped using them in 1960's. All the 42,000 notes were accounted and most of them were destroyed. It is illegal for this note to be owned by an individual.

GREATEST BANKNOTE FORGERY (1939-45)



5 POUNDS BANK OF ENGLAND, "OPERATION BERNHARD" FORGERY (1935)

Record Description: "The greatest known banknote forgery was the German Third Reich's forging operation, code name 'Operation Bernhard', run by Major Bernhard Krüger during World War II (1939-45). It involved more than nine million counterfeit British notes valued at £130 million (\$520 million) in denominations of £5, £10, £20 and £50. They were produced by 140 Jewish prisoners at Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Operation Bernhard was aimed at ruining the British economy with a flood of fake notes. A plan to drop the money over London was abandoned and instead it was sent to Nazi-occupied or neutral countries to pay agents, buy gold and jewellery, or to be exchanged for other countries. Some historians have estimated that up to 40% of the notes in circulation after the war were fake and that the Bank of England covered up the extent of the fraud. In the last days of the war the inmates who worked on the project were taken to Ebensee camp to be killed but were liberated by the Americans on 6 May 1945."

LOWEST VALUED NOTES (1945)



INDONESIA ONE SEN (1945)

Record Description: "The lowest-value (and the lowest-denomination) legal tender banknote is the one-sen (or 1/100th of a rupiah) Indonesian note. Its exchange value in June 1996 was 358,624 to the pound. The lowest-denomination Bank of England notes ever printed were the black on pale blue half-crown (now

128p) notes in 1941, signed by the late Sir Kenneth Peppiatt. Very few examples survive, and they are valued at not less than £1500.”

BANKNOTE WITH THE HIGHEST DENOMINATION (1946)



HUNGARY 100 MILLION B-PENGO (1945)
HUNGARY 1 BILLION B-PENGO (1945)

Record Description: “The banknote with the highest denomination in the world is the Hungarian 100 million B-pengo (100,000,000,000,000,000 pengo) issued in 1946 which was worth approximately \$0.20 (£0.05)”

Comments: Guinness recognised Pick # 136, 100 Million B-pengo as the highest denomination, instead of Pick # 137, 1 Billion B-pengo. The reason is, Pick #137 was printed but never issued.

MOST CURRENCIES FEATURING THE SAME INDIVIDUAL (SINCE 1952):



QUEEN ELIZABETH II IMAGE IN THE COINS OF 35 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Record Description: “The image of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (b. 1926) appears on the coinage of at least 35 different countries

– more countries than any other living monarch. Elizabeth II is Queen of the United Kingdom and head of the Commonwealth. The year 2002 sees The Queen’s Golden Jubilee, marking 50 years since The Queen’s Accession. Queen Victoria appeared on the coinage of 21 countries and the image of King George V appeared on 19. The following countries have issued coinage with The Queen’s image: Canada, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, East Caribbean States, Jamaica, Turks Caicos, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, South Africa, Rhodesia, East Africa, Nigeria, Mauritius, Seychelles, Hong Kong, Malaya, British Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, Tokelau, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, and the UK.”

MOST SECURE BANKNOTE (1996)



SWISS 1000 FRANK (1996 – 2002)

Record Description: “The Swiss franc banknotes are considered to be the most secure currency in the world, particularly amongst the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member states’ national currencies. The 1,000 Swiss franc note has 14 security features with the aim of deterring counterfeiting: watermark, intaglio printing (a way of printing numerals, words and patterns), micro lettering, fluorescent ink, see-through register (a pattern printed simultaneously on both sides of the note), fluorescent security fibre, latent image, braille, optically variable ink (OVI), windowed thread, optical variable device (OVD), transparency ink, microperf (microscopic perforations) and metallic coating.”

LARGEST LEGAL BANKNOTE (1998)



PHILIPPINES 100,000 PESO (1998)

Record Description: “On 22 May 1998, the Central Bank of Manila, the Philippines, issued a special commemorative 100,000-peso legal tender banknote, measuring 22 x 33 cm (8 ½ x 11 in) printed by Giesecke Devrient of Munich, Germany. Only 1,000 notes, which commemorated the centenary of the first declaration of Philippine independence, were issued.”

Comments: In the year 2017, 600 Ringgit note (370 X 220mm) was introduced by Malaysia to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Signing of the Federation of Malaysia Independence. But this record is yet to be recognized by the Guinness.

LARGEST CURRENCY INTRODUCTION (2002)



EURO FIRST ISSUE (2002)

Record Description: “The largest currency introduction in the world took place on 1 January 2002 when 15 billion euro banknotes and 50 billion euro coins (value over € 664 billion = \$592 billion or £407 billion) were put into circulation in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain affecting 290 million people. Put end to end the new euro banknotes would stretch to the moon and back two and a half times. The euro coins minted in France weigh three times as much as Eiffel Tower.”

HIGHEST DENOMINATION BANKNOTE (2008)



ZIMBABWE \$100 BILLION (2008)

Record Description: “A \$100 billion dollar note was issued in Zimbabwe on 22 July 2008. At the time it was issued, it was enough to buy two loaves of bread or three eggs. Inflation in Zimbabwe has risen to at least two million percent since 1980, when Robert Mugabe took power.”

Comments: I am sure no one will accept this record, but the fact is, this record has not been updated by Guinness yet.

Notes:

Special thanks GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS.

References:

1. Guinness World Record database.
 2. Bank of England Museum
 3. Wikipedia.org
- Ramkumar Sarangapani, President, IBNS Dubai Chapter, currently holds five individual GUINNESS WORLD RECORD TITLES. Please send your feedback, comments, corrections and additional information to ramkumar@numisbing.com

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Belgium **Adolphe Sax** 1814-1894 David Lok (9984-R)

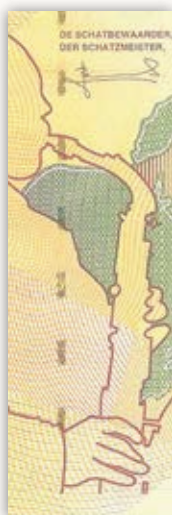


If one were to think of musical instruments as animals, the saxophone would be likened to the goose or swan. Its sometimes obnoxious 'honk' can be transformed into a beautiful, melodious tone, like the ugly duckling grown into a beautiful swan. From its beginnings, the instrument had some troubles, but it has become one of the most popular instruments, from marching bands to bar-playing cover bands, and classical music to its adopted home in American jazz.

The instrument's beginnings are perhaps unfamiliar to most of us, and it may surprise you to learn that the instrument that is an icon of the American jazz scene had its roots in very different soil, tilled by a man named Adolphe Sax.

Adolphe Sax was a Belgian who was born on November 6th, 1814 in the city of Dinant, about 60 miles southeast of Brussels, along the Meuse River. At the time of his birth, it was still a part of France, but would come under the rule of the Netherlands after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. In 1830 the Belgian Revolution ended with the declaration of an independent Belgium, and Adolphe Sax and his family became some of the proud new Belgians.

Born to Charles Joseph Sax, Adolphe was the eldest of eleven children. His given name was Antoine-Joseph Sax, but was called Adolphe from birth. Life in those times was difficult and dangerous, and Adolphe had his share of experiences of both. While still a child, he suffered many close calls, including swallowing a pin, being burned in a gunpowder mishap, and burned again by a frying pan after falling onto a stove. He was overcome three times with varnish fumes, knocked in the head with a cobblestone, almost drowned in the river, fell three stories from an open window, and he evidently swallowed some sulfuric acid. While he was lucky enough to survive those mishaps, it was perhaps a por-



tent of the troubles he would encounter during his life as an adult.

As a young man, Adolphe apprenticed as a carpenter under his father, Charles. Charles was fortunate enough to have won a contract to provide some musical instruments to the Dutch army, and it was in making these instruments that Adolphe had shown his greatest promise. In addition to learning the trade of his father, Adolphe also studied music at the Royal Conservatory in Brussels (École Royale de Musique), taking lessons in voice, flute and clarinet. While still working for his father, he began to experiment with new instrument designs, and before long, in his 20's, he developed a great improvement to the bass clarinet, replacing the open holes with keys, increasing the diameter, and adding a sound reflector to the bell.

At age 26, in 1840, he presented several of his innovative instrument designs at an exhibition. Of note were an organ and a sound reflecting device along with a new piano tuning system. His ideas were so well received that he was considered for the exhibitions gold medal, but his young age set him back.

The Gold medal was given to someone more appropriately aged in the judges' opinion, while second place—a gilded silver medal—was issued to Adolphe.

In 1841 Adolphe had an idea and plenty of inspiration, and he set out for Paris with only 30 francs to his name. With almost no money, Adolphe was forced to live for a while in a shed and take out loans to set up his shop. His borrowed money was stolen, leaving him with debts and no gain. He had plenty of rivals as well who plagued him with thefts and legal claims against his ideas, causing him to continually respond to their attacks without being able to make his claims at the patent office. With the help of the composer Fromental Halévy, known for his opera *La Juive*,



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Adolphe met Hector Berlioz, a composer and critic of the modern music scene. Adolphe lent Berlioz a new instrument—the Baritone Saxophone—for him to try out and give his critique.

The saxophone was unique. It was strong voiced like a brass instrument, yet it could emote the expressive, almost vocal sounds of reeded instruments. It did not take long for Sax to receive Berlioz's opinion of his new instrument. The following morning, Adolphe picked up a copy of the most popular newspaper in France at the time, *Journal des Débats*. Within its pages was Berlioz's review of Adolphe's Sax and of Adolphe Sax himself:

"...A man of lucid mind, far-seeing, tena-

cious, steadfast and skilled beyond words, he is ever prepared to replace the workers incapable of understanding his projects or realizing them, whatever their specialties. He is a calculator, an acoustician, and when required, a smelter, a turner and, if need be, at the same time an embosser."

"...the character of such sound is absolutely new, and does not resemble any of the timbres heard up till now in our orchestras..."

"The composers will be very indebted to Mr. Sax when his new instruments are generally employed. If he perseveres, he will meet with the support of all friends of music."

Adolphe was probably worried about the

review, but one can imagine him spilling his morning coffee while jumping up in excitement at reading these passages. The wonderful review began to change his fortunes as musical scores were being written for the new instrument and orders for instruments came in. It is said that each man is the author of his good fortune, and Adolphe had sought for and achieved that which he sought to do. But it was not all wine and roses.

There were some musicians, understandably preferring their old instruments, who refused to play his new saxophone and improved clarinets. Then, in another exhibition in Paris, a German bandleader named Wilhelm Wiprecht tried to malign Adolphe by claiming that it was not

Sax who created the Saxophone, nor improved the bass clarinet, but rather a pair of German musical inventors. They even bought some of Adolphe's instruments and sanded off Sax's engraved logo, presenting them as evidence that he had not produced them. Adolphe was furious, but could do little to contradict the claims made by the then famous Wieprecht. Worse yet, he could not pursue his patent under these allegations. But Adolphe also had a few friends in the right places.

In 1845 there was a celebration in Germany to unveil a statue of Bach. A few days after the celebration, there was to be a concert in the city of Koblenz, where the renowned Jenny Lind, known as the Swedish Nightingale, was to perform. Many prominent musicians showed up to take part in her special concert, including Franz Liszt, Wieprecht, Adolphe Sax, and Paolo Fiorentino, a correspondent for the *Paris Constitutionnel*. According to *Adolphe Sax and his Saxophone* by L. Kochnitzky, when Wieprecht came into Liszt's room, Liszt knocked on the wall, and in came Adolphe Sax. The two looked at each other and Adolphe asked:

"Really, do you know anything of my instruments?"

"I know everything," Wieprecht answered modestly.

"The Saxophone, also?" asked Sax.

"Ja wohl."

"And my bass clarinet?"

"Ja."

"And could you play it?"

"Ja," answered Wieprecht.

Then Sax produced his instruments and offered them to Wieprecht to play, which of course he couldn't. He didn't even know how to hold them properly and, try as he might, he could make only the most pathetic of sounds. Wieprecht was beaten, but managed to be beaten gracefully. He apologized profusely, and offered Adolphe to come to a concert hall to hear the German instruments and to demonstrate his own for the German band. After his vindication, Adolphe Sax received his patent the following year. Now that he was old enough (in the judges' eyes, anyway) he also won a gold medal at the 1849 Paris Exposition. At last, Adolphe must have been feeling vindicated and on the road to success with his saxophone leading the way in his own parade.

The new saxophone was selling wonderfully, and Adolphe's shop in Paris was doing quite well at this time. In fact, Adolphe was able to hire his father to be the production manager for his Paris shop. From 1843 to 1860, there were an estimated 20,000 of his instruments sold, an average of 1,176 a year. His production problems may have been behind him, but fiscal responsibility was not his forte. It did not help that he still had rivals who were attacking him with legal claims against his patent that he had to keep fighting. Adolphe filed for bankruptcy three times in 25 years. To add further to his troubles during this time, Adolphe started having some trouble with his lip; the doctors diagnosed it as cancer. The diagnosis would be fatal under normal circumstances of the time but, as in his younger years, he was able to stave off death, and he made a full recovery.

While he may have had the ability to recover from accidents and illness, Adolphe's monetary problems endured. It was on the eve of his fourth filing for bankruptcy that he received assistance from none other than the Napoleon III. Actually, it was due

to Napoleon's aide-de-camp, Colonel Fleury, who was a friend of Adolphe. Fleury urged Napoleon III to give Adolphe Sax a contract to build instruments for military bands at the rate of 20,000 Francs per month. This helped considerably, but once the contract was over, the money woes continued. Adolphe was able to obtain a teaching position at the Paris Conservatory, and managed to barely keep himself afloat for a while.

Adolphe never managed to achieve financial stability, despite his success at getting his instrument accepted by many in the musical society. His teaching position ended in 1870 and he lived in close proximity to poverty until his death on February 7th, 1894. He was buried at Montmartre Cemetery in Paris. During his 80 years he was able to get the instrument accepted by many, but it wouldn't be until the 20th century when the instrument would travel further, across the oceans and become a standard instrument in American music, jazz in particular. Though still not a staple instrument in orchestras, it is known worldwide by sight and, of course, by its sound.

Perhaps his woes were quelled by the other love of his life, Louise Adele Maor. Though they were never married, they had a son, Adolphe Edouard Sax. His son followed him in the instrument business, just as the elder Adolphe did with his father. His son was able to keep the saxophone business until 1928, when it was bought by the Selmer Company, still in business today as the Conn-Selmer Company.

In 1995 Adolphe Sax was commemorated on the Belgian 200 Franc banknote. The note is predominately yellow-gold, relating to the brassy color of the saxophone. The front of the banknote has Adolphe's portrait prominent at left with his instrument in full at right. A detail of the keys is shown at bottom with loosely written musical notation. The back of the note has outlines of three saxophone players, and depictions of a church and houses in his hometown of Dinant.

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PRI
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Research Resources for Perkins Bacon and Company Paper Money at the British Library

Richard Scott Morel (11612)
Curator, Philatelic Collections



The firm Perkins Bacon and Company is widely renowned for producing the iconic Penny Black and other important colonial postage stamps from 1840 onwards. However, knowledge of the firm's other security printing products including banknotes, cheques, and bills of exchange languish in relative obscurity. The reasons for this are numerous. When the company ceased trading in 1935 paper money collecting was much less widespread, organised and commercially lucrative than its philatelic counterpart. Therefore, once the archives went up for sale they were purchased by a group of stamp dealers and soon after transferred to the Royal Philatelic Society London. This preserved the archive but inadvertently placed a subsequent research emphasis upon the company's philatelic material. Furthermore, around the time of the firm's closure their proof and specimen paper money holdings were separated and have since been dispersed through public auction. Finally, paper money has a lower survival rate than postage stamps and consequently there is less research material to hand for paper money specialists.

The British Library's paper money collections include a significant archive of notaphily material produced by Perkins Bacon and Company. Located within the General Collection of the Philatelic Collections, the archive comprises seventy two items including essays, proofs and specimens representing paper money intended for circulation in twenty countries. The majority date from the 1850's onward and include annotations demonstrating that they were working documents for company employees the significance of which warrants full description and illustration (Table 1).

Country	No. of essays	No. of proofs	No. of specimens
Argentina	0	3	0
Australia	0	8	3
Brazil	0	4	0
Canada	1	1	4
Ceylon	0	1	0
England	0	6	1
Greece	0	2	0
Guernsey	1	1	0
India	0	1	1
Ireland	0	4	0
Jamaica	0	1	0
Jersey	1	5	1
Mauritius	0	1	0
New Zealand	0	5	0
Penang	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0
Scotland	0	10	0
Singapore	0	1	0
South Africa	0	1	0
Tehran	0	0	2

Table 1: Breakdown of the Perkins Bacon Collection of the British Library

There are three Argentinian notes within the collection, the first being a proof impression of the obverse face for an Administración de Hacienda y Credito 185X Issue 20 Peso note. This is followed by a proof impression for the obverse face of the La Provincia de Buenos Aires 1854 Issue 200 pesos note dated 1 January 1854, whilst the final is a proof impression for the obverse face of the El Estado De Buenos Ayres 1858 Issue 10 pesos note, dated 25 May 1858.



Figure 1. Argentina: Administración de Hacienda y Credito 185X Issue 20 Peso



Figure 2. Argentina: La Provincia de Buenos Aires 1854 Issue 200 pesos



Figure 3. Argentina: El Estado De Buenos Ayres 1858 Issue 10 pesos

It also includes materials for a number of Australia's banks of issue including proof impression for the obverse face of the Oriental bank Corporation 1855 Issue £100, annotated: "Eng^d July 30th 1855;" as well as an annotated proof impression for the obverse face of a Bank of Victoria 1855 £1. Although much of the annotation has been sliced off it reads: "June 25th 1855 [Engraved]" The third is a proof impression depicting the obverse face of the National Bank of Australia 1850 £10, annotated: "10th Sept^r 1859."



Figure 4. Australia: Oriental bank Corporation 1855 Issue £100



Figure 5. Australia: Bank of Victoria 1855 £1



Figure 6. Australia: National Bank of Australia 1850 £10

There is a proof impression for the obverse face of a Bank of Australia (Queensland) £5 dated Brisbane 11 August 1863, annotated: "X" on either side of the date clause. This is followed by a further annotation: "from this" where the manager's signature should be. The proof impression for the reverse face of banknotes issued by the Bank of Australia also includes the annotation: "4th August 1869."



Figure 7. Australia Bank of Australasia (Queensland) 1863 £5

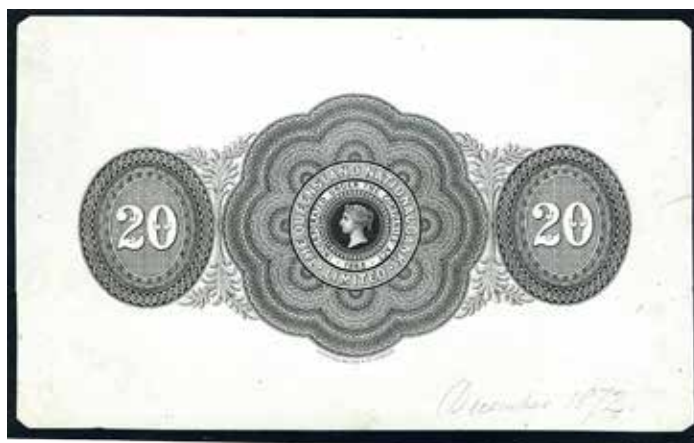


Figure 10. Australia: Queensland National Bank limited 1 January 1873 £20, reverse face



Figure 8. Australia: Bank of Australia 1863 obverse face for banknotes

There are proof impressions for the obverse face of the Queensland National Bank Limited 1 January 1873 £5, in addition to a proof impression of the reverse face of the £20 from the same issue. Annotations upon both of these proofs indicate they were printed in December 1872.



Figure 11. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) 1858 £1



Figure 9. Australia: Queensland National Bank Limited 1 January 1873 £5



Figure 12. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) £50, obverse face



Figure 13. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) £50, reverse face



Figure 17. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) £20, reverse face



Figure 14. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) £5, obverse face



Figure 15. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) £5, reverse face



Figure 16. Australia: Bank of New South Wales (Victoria) £20, obverse face

§
Brazilian specimens within the archive include a proof impression for the obverse face of the Banco Commercial e Agricola 1858 Second Issue 500 mils, annotated: "May 25th 1858"; and a proof of the obverse face of a No Tesouro Nacional, Estampa 1 1835-1836 500 Mil Reis, annotated: "This was the first Issue." The two other obverse face proofs are a No Tesouro Nacional Estampa 5 1860-1868 5 Mill Reis and a No Tesouro Nacional Estampa 6 1866-1879 20 Mil Reis.



Figure 18. Brazil: Banco Commercial e Agricola 1858 Second Issue 500 mils



Figure 19. Brazil: No Tesouro Nacional, Estampa 1 1835-1836 500 Mil Reis



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Figure 20. Brazil: No Thesouro Nacional, Estampa 5 1860-1868 5 Mill Reis



Figure 21. Brazil: No Thesouro Nacional, Estampa 6 1866-1879 20 Mil Reis

\$

The Canadian notes comprise one essay, one proof and four specimens all for Bank of British North America notes. The essay depicts the obverse face of a Bank of British North America (Toronto) 1 November 1845 \$2 note, whilst the proof depicts the obverse face of a Bank of British North America (Brantford) 5 July 1852 \$10 note.



Figure 22. Canada: Bank of British North America (Toronto) 1 November 1845 \$2, Essay



Figure 23. Canada: Bank of British North America (Brantford) 5 July 1852 \$10

Three of the colour specimens depict the obverse faces of the Bank of British North America (Victoria) 1859-1867 Issue: \$1, \$5 and \$10 notes. The printed dates upon all of these specimens have been amended by hand. The date of the \$1 note is printed 1 December 1859 but the date and year have been amended to 2 December 1867; likewise the date on the \$5 has been changed from 27 September 1859 to 23 April 1867 whilst the \$10 has been changed from 3 February 1860 to 9 November 1867. The final Canadian colour proof specimen is a Bank of British North America 15 August 1861 \$100 note.



Figure 24. Canada: Bank of British North America (Victoria) 1859-1867 Issue \$1



Figure 25. Canada: Bank of British North America (Victoria) 1859-1867 Issue \$5



Figure 26. Canada: Bank of British North America (Victoria) 1859-1867 Issue \$10



Figure 27. Canada: Bank of British North America 15 August 1861 \$100

There is only one Ceylonese note, a proof for the obverse face of a Bank of Ceylon 1850s unissued £1 note with an illegible partial annotation.



Figure 28. Ceylon: Bank of Ceylon 1850s unissued £1

There are proof and specimen notes for six English Provincial Banks, the first being a Specimen for the Bristol Bank 1854-1873 Issue £5, followed by a Craven Bank 1845-1859 Issue £50 note which has been hand-stamped with the names “Dimsdale, Drewett” whilst the name of new directors annotated on the bottom of the note.

There is also a Craven Bank 1859-1880 Issue £30 which has likewise been annotated with “&Co” and “Wm Alcock & Hy Alcock.” These notes like the others were clearly preparatory materials for new banknote printings.



Figure 29. England: Bristol Bank 1854-1873 Issue £5, obverse face



Figure 30. England: Bristol Bank 1854-1873 Issue £5, reverse face



Figure 31. England: Craven Bank 1845-1859 Issue £50



Figure 32. England: Craven Bank 1859-1880 Issue £30

Other proof specimens for English Provincial Banks include a proof for the obverse face of a Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company 1833-1880 Issue £5 note, a specimen of the Ludlow and Tenby Bank 1840-1884 Issue £5 as well as a York City & County Banking Company 1830-1883 Issue £5 note. Finally there is a Bank Post Bill of £20 for William Williams Brown & Company Bank in Leeds.



Figure 33. England: Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company 1833-1880 Issue £5



Figure 34. England: Ludlow and Tenby Bank 1 July 1873 Issue £5



Figure 35. England: York City & County Banking Company 1830-1883 Issue £5



Figure 36. England: Bank Post Bill of £20

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There are two Greek proof banknotes for the Ionian Bank, the first a proof for the obverse face of the Kerkyra/Corfu branch 1840s issue 5 colonata, annotated "14th October 1862," whilst the second is a proof for the obverse face of the 1876 Issue 25 New Drachma.



Figure 37. Greece: Ionian Bank (Kerkyra/Corfu) 1840s Issue 5 colonata



Figure 38. Greece: Ionian Bank 1876 Issue 25 New Drachma

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Holdings for the Island of Guernsey consist of an essay for the obverse face of a Guernsey Banking Company 31 December 1883 £1, in addition to a proof for the same note annotated: "Dec^r 18th/83."



Figure 39. Guernsey: Guernsey Banking Company 31 December 1883 £1, essay



Figure 40. Guernsey: Guernsey Banking Company 31 December 1883 £1



Figure 43. India: Bank of Bombay 1857 1000 rupees

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There is a Bank of Bombay 1846-1854 100 rupee with annotations identifying the languages of particular texts in addition to the remarks: "pattern 26th April 1852" and "Guzerattee Type." The next Indian Banknote is a proof of the obverse face for the Bank of Bombay 1857 1000 rupees. On this note the East India Company's armorial bearings have been swapped with those of the British Government.



Figure 41. India: Bank of Bombay 1846-1854 100 rupees, obverse face



Figure 42. India: Bank of Bombay 1846-1854 100 rupees, reverse face

§

The four Irish banknotes consist of a proof impression for the obverse face of Northern Banking Company third consolidated branch issue c. 1850-1883 £5, annotated: "To this March 8th/66." This is followed by a proof impression for the obverse face of an Ulster Banking Company (Belfast) third issue 1857-1861 Issue £20, dated 1 July 1857 and annotated: "1st July 1857" as well as a proof for the obverse face of a National Bank (Belfast) sixth issue 1856-1869 £1, annotated: "To this Sept^r 4th/67". The final proof is for the obverse face of a Provincial Bank of Ireland 1870 General Issue with branches £5, annotated: "To this April 22nd/71."



Figure 44. Ireland: Northern Banking Company third consolidated branch issue c. 1850-1883 £5



Figure 45. Ireland: Ulster Banking Company (Belfast) third issue 1857-1861 Issue £20



Figure 46. Ireland: National Bank (Belfast) sixth issue 1856-1869 £1



Figure 49. Jersey: Town Vingtaine of St Helier 1858 £1 note, essay



Figure 47. Ireland: Provincial Bank of Ireland 1870 General Issue with branches £5



Figure 50. Jersey: Town Vingtaine of St Helier 1858 £1 note, essay

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For Jamaica there is a proof of the obverse face for a Bank of Jamaica 1830s issue £1, annotated: "July 3rd 1863."



Figure 48. Jamaica: Bank of Jamaica 1830s issue £1

§

The Jersey paper money within the collection includes an obverse face essay and proof for the Town Vingtaine of St Helier 1858 £1 note. The essay has handwritten serial numbers and annotations showing where the note was to be cut, whilst the proof bears the annotation: "5th November 1858 2 plates on steel."



Figure 51. Jersey: Town & Parish of St Helier 25 September 1858 £1



Figure 52. Jersey: Jersey and Gas Light Company 1857 £1

There are two specimens depicting the obverse face of the Jersey Joint Stock Bank £1. One is undated whilst the other is annotated: "Jan^y 1st 1856." The final proof depicts the obverse face of an undated Jersey Mercantile Union Bank £1.



Figure 53. Jersey: Jersey Joint Stock Bank 1856 £1



Figure 54. Jersey: Jersey Joint Stock Bank 1856 £1



Figure 55. Jersey: Jersey Mercantile Union Bank £1

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There is a single Mauritian banknote, a proof impression for the obverse face of an Oriental Bank Corporation 1858 Issue \$100 with the annotation "3rd February 1859."



Figure 56. Mauritius: Oriental Bank Corporation 1858 Issue \$100

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Proofs of New Zealand banknotes include a proof for the obverse face of a Union Bank of Australia (Christchurch) 1856 Issue £1, annotated: "20th Sept^r 1858"; a proof for the obverse face of a Bank of New Zealand (Wanganui) 1862 Issue £1, annotated: "3rd October 1862"; as well as a Bank of New Zealand (Otago) 1862 Issue £5, annotated: "17th December 1861."



Figure 57. New Zealand: Union Bank of Australia (Christchurch) 1856 Issue £1



Figure 58. New Zealand: Bank of New Zealand (Wanganui) 1862 Issue £1



Figure 59. New Zealand: Bank of New Zealand (Otago) 1862 Issue £5

There are proof impressions for the obverse face of a Colonial Bank of New Zealand (Wellington) 1875 Issue £1, annotated: "April 1875"; as well as a colour proof for the obverse face of a National Bank of New Zealand Limited (Dunedin) 1873 Issue £20, annotated: "To this from black Dec 18th/72."



Figure 60. New Zealand: Colonial Bank of New Zealand (Wellington) 1875 Issue £1



Figure 61. New Zealand: National Bank of New Zealand Limited (Dunedin) 1873 Issue £20



Figure 62. Malaysia: Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China (Penang) \$10



Figure 63. Peru: Banco de Londres, Mexico y Sud America 1860s Issue \$10

The ten Scottish banknotes comprise a proof for the British Linen Company 1861 Issue £1, annotated: "21st June 1861"; as well as a proof for the Commercial Bank of Scotland 1854 £10, dated April 29th 1856. These are followed by a proof for the North of Scotland Banking Company, 3 September 1875 £1, annotated: "To this 5th July/75."



Figure 64. Scotland: British Linen Company 1861 Issue £1



Figure 65. Scotland: Commercial Bank of Scotland 1854 £100



Figure 66. Scotland: North of Scotland Banking Company, 3 September 1875 £1

The Scottish series also includes proofs for the Union Bank of Scotland 2 August 1861 £1, annotated: "To this 30th Ap/61", the National Bank of Scotland 1831 £1, annotated: "2nd plate March 3rd 1856" and a Bank of Scotland 1851 Issue £1 note.



Figure 67. Scotland: Union Bank of Scotland 2 August 1861 £1



Figure 68. Scotland: National Bank of Scotland 1831 £1



Figure 69. Scotland: Bank of Scotland 1851 Issue £1

There are two proofs for £20 and £100 notes of the Bank of Scotland 1851 Issue as well as a proof for a 4 August 1858 £5, annotated: "August 17th 1868."



Figure 70. Scotland: Bank of Scotland 1851 Issue £20



Figure 73. Scotland: Aberdeen Town & Country Banking Company 1 February 1875 £1



Figure 71. Scotland: Bank of Scotland 1851 £100



Figure 72. Scotland: Bank of Scotland 4 August 1858 £5

The last Scottish banknote in the archive is a proof for the obverse face of an Aberdeen Town & Country Banking Company 1 February 1875 £1, annotated: "January 1875."

§
The remaining two banknotes within the collection consist of a proof for the obverse face of a North Western Bank of India (Singapore) 18X Issue \$1000, annotated: "Printed 29th Aug^t 1856"; in addition to a proof for the South African Port Elizabeth Bank 1850-1870 Issue £1, annotated: "18 June 1857."



Figure 74. Singapore: North Western Bank of India 18X Issue \$1000



Figure 75. South Africa: Port Elizabeth Bank 1850-1870 Issue £1

Finally the archive also includes two specimen bills of exchange for the British Legation at Tehran, one being a First Bill of Exchange 187X whilst the other is a Second Bill of Exchange 187X.



**Figure 76: Iran: British Legation at Tehran
First Bill of Exchange 187X Issue**



**Figure 77: Iran: British Legation at Tehran
First Bill of Exchange 187X Issue**

In addition to the British Library's collection, paper money specialists interested in Perkins Bacon paper money listed here or in other collections would do well to visit the Royal Philatelic Society London to consult the Perkins Bacons records. They include significant information relating to the engravers, customers and production of paper money and other financial security printing products.

Series Title	Date Range	Extent
Engraving Books	1828-1935	16 volumes
Hardening Books	1863-1929	7 volumes
Postage Stamp Books (Stamp Printing and Gumming)	1850-1874	5 volumes
Daily Printing Records	1840-1870	8 volumes
Delivery Books	1840-1901	22 volumes
Printing Journals (Printers payroll books)	1842-1904	11 volumes
Account Books	1840-1888	15 volumes
Invoice Books	1889-1918	16 volumes

Ledgers	1841-1892	6 volumes
Books of draft letters	1822-1864	4 volumes
Letter Books (outgoing only)	1839-1910	65 volumes
Miscellaneous	NULL	NULL

**Table 2. Breakdown of the Perkins Bacon
Archives by series, date range and extent**

Of particular significance are the sixteen volumes of engraving books, 1828-1935; the seven volumes of Hardening Books, 1863-1929 and the Printing Account Books since they all include details relating to the production and distribution of paper money. Individuals wishing to consult the specimen notes illustrated in this article should contact the British Library's Philatelic Collections (philatelic@bl.uk) to book an appointment. Those wishing to consult the Perkins Bacon Archives at the Royal Philatelic Society London should contact their archivist to make arrangements to view the Perkins Bacon Archive (museumarchives@rpsl.org.uk).

Further Reading

George S. Cuhaj (Ed): **Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money: Specialized Issues**, (Krause, 2013)

Neil Shafer and George S. Cuhaj (Eds): **Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money: General Issues Volume Two**, (Krause, 2003)

Michael P. Vort-Ronald: **Australian Superscribed Banknotes**, (Kadina, 2008)

Michael T. Pitt (Ed): **Renniks Australian Coin and Banknote Values**, (Renniks Publications, 2013)

Bob Blake and Jonathan Callaway: **Paper Money of Ireland** (Pam West, 2009)

A.L.T. McCammon: **Currencies of the Anglo-Norman Isles II** (Spink, 1993)

G. L. Grant: **The Standard Catalogue of Provincial Banks and Banknotes** (Spink, 1977)

Gary W. Granzoe: **Line Engraved Security Printing: the Methods of Perkins Bacon 1790-1935 Banknotes and Postage Stamps** (RPSL, 2012)

Frank L. Walton (Ed): **Perkins Bacon Archive No. 1 General Account of Postage Labels 1840** (RPSL, 2013)

Frank L. Walton (Ed): **Perkins Bacon Archive No. 3 Engraving Books 1840-1845** (RPSL, 2013)

Frank L. Walton (Ed): **Perkins Bacon Archive No. 4 Printing Account Books 1840-1846** (RPSL, 2014)

Spink: **Printed Proofs from the Perkins Bacon Archive Great Britain (Part 1), Ionian Isles and South Africa** (London, 5 April 1995).

Spink: **Banknotes including printers' proofs from the Perkins Bacon Archives** (London, 24 April 1996)

THE 10 SWISS-FRANC NOTE OF THE EIGHTH AND THE NINTH BANKNOTE SERIES

Roland Erni (11154)

On October 8th, 2017 the old 10-franc banknote of the eighth series was replaced with the new note of the ninth series. In this article I will present some facts on these two 10-franc banknotes which might be of interest for collectors.

The 10 Swiss-Franc note of the eighth series

The Swiss National Bank (SNB) issued the 10-franc notes of the eighth SNB-series for the first time on April 8, 1997. The banknotes show on the front the portrait of Charles Edouard Jeaneret (1887-1965), better known as "Le Corbusier," one of the most influential Swiss designers of the 20th century. The eighth series 10-franc notes were only produced during the years 1995, 1996, 2000, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2013. The first two digits of the banknote's numbering represents the production year. The eighth series contained 16 security features, at the time making it one of the most secure in the world. However, the smallest three values (10-, 20- and 50-francs) were initially issued with only 15 security features. Due to production and capacity reasons one feature was not incorporated. The perforation number which is spotted best against the light shows the nominal value of each banknote. On the 10-franc notes produced in 1995 and 1996 you will not find any perforation number. However, the absence of this feature led to problems in the cash administration. Therefore, the Swiss National Bank decided that all banknotes from 1997 onwards should contain all 16 security features. From a collector's perspective the notes with no perforation number represent an interesting variant.

10-franc banknotes with production years 1995 and 1996 do not have a perforation number. 10-franc banknotes from the year 2000 onwards were



Left: 10-franc banknotes with production years 1995 und 1996 do not hold a perforation number. **Right:** 10-franc banknotes from the year 2000 onwards were produced with perforation number (visible best against the light).



10-franc banknote with the sticker for the Swiss popular initiative favor an unconditional basic income.



produced with perforation number (visible best against the light). 10-franc banknotes from the year 2000 onwards were produced with perforation number (visible best against the light).

Popular initiative for an unconditional basic income (UBI)

In 2016 the Swiss 10-franc banknotes stood in the center of a Swiss initiative campaign. Launched by a group of private citizens, the popular initiative asked the Swiss government to give people a basic unconditional income. While the text of the initiative did not specify an amount, supporters suggested it should be 2,500 francs for every adult per month (approx. \$30,000 per year). As a promotion for the vote thousands of genuine 10-franc banknotes were labeled with a sticker and handed out like leaflets to passers-by at several Swiss train stations. The promotion was well documented and the story was happily picked up by the international media. Mainly due to fears that the cost for the unconditional income would be unaffordable, the Swiss population voted on June 5, 2016 clearly against the initiative. Since most people fortunate enough to get one of these “Leaflets” simply removed the sticker and spent it like ordinary money, the banknotes with the genuine sticker became a very hard to find collectible.

The new 10 franc banknote of the ninth SNB-series

On October 18, 2017 a new 10-franc bill went into circulation. The new 10-franc banknote focuses on Switzerland’s organizational talent – expressed by time. The front shows a female pair of orchestra-conducting hands (keeping time with her baton) and on the security strip the punctual Swiss railway system in nearly microscopic graphics is being celebrated. Typically for Switzerland, the back side of the note shows tiny clock faces and the Gotthard Base Tunnel through the Alps. With a route length of 57.09km (35.5 mi) it is currently the world’s longest traffic tunnel.

Critical reactions from abroad

The German Newspaper “Die Welt” asked: “Does Switzerland now rule the world? One could think so by looking at the latest banknote which came into circulation. The banknote shows a globe and above a hand with a baton – Switzerland is obviously conducting the world.” At the same time they complained that the organizing talent and the punctuality of Switzerland was celebrated, even though the ninth banknote series of the Swiss National Bank was originally planned to be issued in 2010. However, after numerous failed production tests, the project was postponed for several years. Concerning the Gotthard Base Tunnel, the newspaper remarked: One could also consider it as a jibe against Germany. While the Swiss opened up the Gotthard Base Tunnel in 2016 – one year earlier than planned, the Germans were behind schedule with their connecting lines of the Rhine railway. The construction disaster of Deutsche Bahn this summer at Raststatt, where almost the whole European North-South railway corridor came to a stop for over a month was duly not mentioned. In the online comments to the article the Raststatt disaster was therefore taken as a perfect opportunity for a couple of very cynical comments.

Swiss National Bank forced to acquire 90% of banknote paper manufacturer Landqart

On December 21, 2017 the Swiss National Bank announced that they had acquired 90% of the shares in Landqart AG. As a manufacturer of security paper Landqart produces the substrate used for the new Swiss banknote series. Landqart is the only company who provides Durasafe® technology and the associated production capabilities. In October Landqart had to inform the Swiss National Bank that a major customer of conventional banknote paper had unexpectedly cancelled its order at short notice. Losing the order meant that Landqart was facing a severe liquidity crisis which they were not able to manage autonomously. The latest acquisition enables SNB to fulfill its statutory mandate of supplying the country with banknotes. Had the production of Durasafe® not been safeguarded, the issue of the latest banknote series would have been jeopardised.



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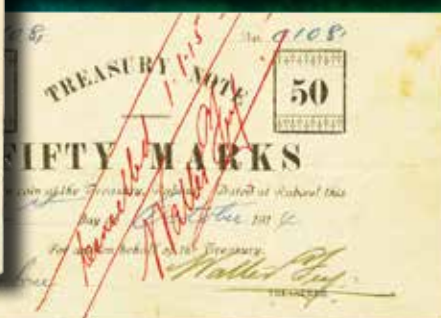
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China People's Republic 10 Yuan 1953 Pick 870.
PMG Choice Uncirculated 64
Realized \$40,800



German New Guinea Australian Occupation WW1 5; 10; 20; 50 Marks 1914 Pick 1b; 2b; 3b; 4b.

5 Marks PMG Choice Extremely Fine 45 with pinholes;
10 Marks PMG About Uncirculated 53 with pinholes and a small margin tear;
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Hawaii Kingdom of Hawaii \$100 ND
(1879) Pick 4b Remainder
PCGS Choice About New 58
Realized \$45,600



Russia State Assignat 10 Rubles 1788 Pick A9a.
PMG Very Fine 25 Net
Realized \$33,600



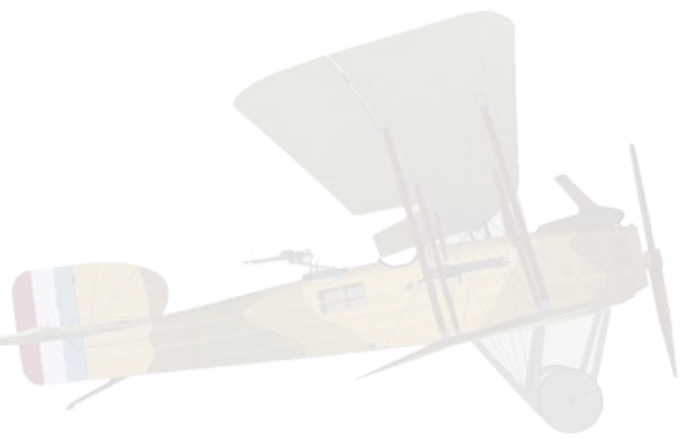
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Aviation and the Bank Note

Part 2: Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Mark Lazarus (11483)



Fig. 1. Obverse and reverse of the 50 Francs banknote, from my personal collection.

My second article in this series features a banknote that not only has two different airplanes on it but also celebrates a famous aviator, his life, and his contribution to aviation and literature (Fig. 1).

The man featured on the banknote above is none other than the famous aviation pioneer and author Antoine de Saint-Exupéry.

Saint-Exupéry hailed from the beautiful and historic city of Lyon. He started flying at an early age and had a short stint in the French Air Force in the 1920's leaving at the age of 22.

After doing some odd jobs for a few years, in 1926 he got a job as a mail pilot for the aviation company Aéropostale in Toulouse. Aéropostale founder, Pierre-Georges Latécoère, envisioned an air route connecting France to the French colonies in Africa and South America. In 1932 the company merged with a number of other aviation companies to create Air France.

While working at Aéropostale Saint-Exupéry pioneered air mail routes across Europe, North Africa and South America. One of the aircraft flown by him is featured on the front of the note and is a Latécoère 28 (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Front view Latécoère 28.

This was a French aircraft used for long haul air mail flights in the 1930's (Fig 3). With this plane it was possible to send a letter from Paris to Santiago in Chile in the 1930's in a super-fast four days instead of weeks or months that a steamer would have taken. Can you imagine waiting that long for any news these days!

The company also operated the Breguet XIV aircraft that is featured on the back of the note seen flying across the North African desert. This was a World War I French biplane bomber and reconnaissance aircraft.



Fig. 3. Saint-Exupéry with Henri Guillaumet (a friend and fellow Aéropostale pilot) in front of a Latécoère 28.
Picture credit Musée de L'Air, Paris

The aircraft used a large amount of metal rather than wood in its structure which made it lighter, stronger and able to sustain comparatively more damage. Proving to be a successful plane it was ordered and used by numerous other countries such as the US, Belgium, Brazil, China, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Uruguay, Spain, Siam, Poland, Czechoslovakia and was even built under license in Japan by Nakajima (Fig 4).



Fig 4. A private restored Breguet XIV. Photo credit Gautherie

It was a mass-produced aircraft and continued to be produced post war in many different versions. Around 106 of these airplanes were used by Aéropostalé for flights over the Sahara Desert and when production finally ceased in 1928, the total of all versions built had reached around 8000!

The banknote features two of the many routes flown by Saint-Exupéry (Fig 5).

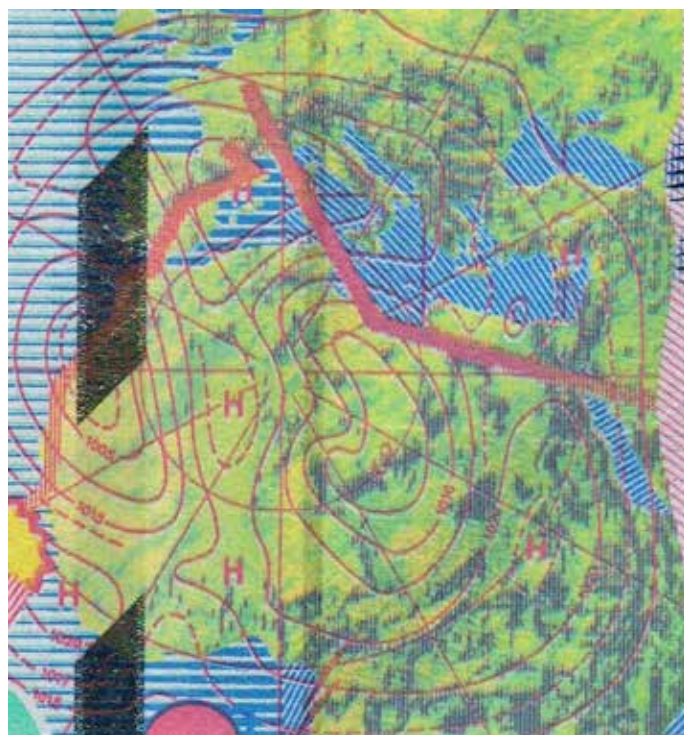


Fig 5. Mail routes flown by Saint-Exupéry and Isobars showing areas of equal pressure.

One of these is the route he flew while working at Aéropostale between Toulouse and Dakar. In 1926 he became the airline stopover manager for the Cape Juby airfield in South Morocco, in the Sahara desert. Amongst other duties he also had to negotiate the safe release of downed airmen taken hostage, a dangerous task which earned him a Légion d'honneur from the French Government – the highest French order of merit for military and civil merits.



Figs. 6 & 7. The monument and museum at Tarfaya, Morocco.
Picture credit Yaroslav Blatner & Bjørn Christian Tørrissen

He was later awarded the Chevalier (Knight) and Officier (Officer) distinctions for this award. In Tarfaya, Morocco, next to the Cape Juby airfield a Antoine de Saint-Exupéry Museum was created honouring both him and the company and a small monument at the airfield is also dedicated to them (Figs. 6 & 7).

Saint-Exupéry was also a keen writer and his flying experiences were the basis of most of his writings. During the 1920s, every flight was a dangerous adventure, and sometimes fatal. A lot of Saint-Exupéry's works explore the courage and bravery shown by airmen at those times. In 1929, Saint-Exupéry was transferred to Argentina, where he was appointed director of the Aeroposta Argentina airline surveying and setting up new airmail routes across South America. Aeroposta Argentina eventually went on to become the country's national airline, Aerolíneas Argentinas. On his return from Argentina in 1931 his book *Night Flight* was published and became a success, receiving the Prix Femina literary prize. It was also adapted into film form in 1933.

The other route seen on the note is the Paris-Saigon route which in 1935 Saint-Exupéry and his mechanic were flying in an air race to try to break the speed record. The two of them crashed in the Libyan desert after almost 20 hours of flying.



Fig 8. After the crash in the desert.
Picture credit Saint-Exupéry/André Prévot

Although both survived the crash, with no radio, poor maps, minimal sustenance and vast swathes of hostile desert they survived 3 days. Dehydrated in the desert heat, seeing mirages and vivid hallucinations, they were fortunate to be discovered by a Bedouin who administered native rehydration and saved their lives. An account of these events is included in Saint-Exupéry's memoir – the famous *Wind, Sand and Stars* published in 1939. This book gained even more accolades and went on to win the Grand Prize for Novel Writing from the Académie Française and the National Book Award in the United States.

Another of Saint-Exupéry's works, *The Little Prince* (*Le Petit Prince*) which begins with a pilot being stranded in the desert and his conversation with a young prince from an asteroid, is, in part, also reference to this experience. This is by far his most famous book, in fact it has gone on to become one of the most translated books in the world (excluding religious works), being translated into 300 languages & dialects (including Braille). It is a children's book, illustrated by Saint-Exupéry, but is also a philosophical story observing the strangeness of the adult world. It is one of the bestselling books of all time, and has been adapted into many formats, including radio and stage plays, operas, ballets, video games, board games, and most recently into a 3D animated film.

The banknote of course features a few items from the book. There are FOUR separate items included on this banknote (in diminishing degrees of visibility!):

Firstly, the easily visible portrait on both sides of the banknote of the Little Prince standing atop his home—Asteroid B-612. There is an actual asteroid in the inner regions of the asteroid belt named after it, 46610 Bésixdouze. Bésixdouze is French for B-six-twelve and 46610 is B-612 written in hexadecimal notation.



Fig 9. On asteroid B-612 at The Little Prince Museum, Hakone, Japan. Picture credit Marie M.

Secondly, the easily visible but rather cryptic image of an elephant inside a boa constrictor—an aspect in the book that points to people who always need explanations as in the book adults initially mistake the image for a hat! This image is also printed using colour-shifting ink so when viewed in certain angles the image looks green while in other angles the image looks blue.



Fig 10. An elephant inside a boa constrictor!



Figs. 12 & 13 . The corner of the note in normal light and under UV light.

Thirdly, some micro printing that is not legible to the naked eye however in some lines across the top left of the front of the banknote. Once the micro printing is zoomed into, one can decipher the French text.

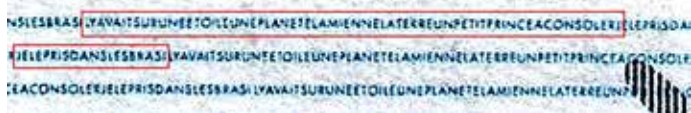


Fig 11 - zoomed in micro printing.

In French it reads, “Il y avait sur une étoile, une planète, la mi- enne, la Terre, un petit prince à consoler! Je le pris dans les bras,” a quotation from the book. This text repeats itself across the entire lines of micro printing. Translated into English it reads:

*“There was a star, a planet, my planet, the Earth,
a little prince to be comforted!
I took him in my arms.”*

Lastly, not visible to the naked eye, is a picture of a ram as de- scribed in the story, printed in white ink. The image becomes vis- ible when the note is held under ultra-violet light (Figs. 12 & 13).

This alludes to one of the most quoted and philosophical lessons from the book:

*“It is very simple: It is only with the heart that one can see
rightly; what is essential remains invisible to the eye.”*

When World War II began Saint-Exupéry rejoined the French Air Force and flew reconnaissance missions. On July 31, 1944, he flew his final such mission departing from Corsica, never to return. He was considered killed in action. In 2000, a diver south of Marseille found remains of Saint-Exupéry’s Lock- heed P-38 Lightning. Although his body was never identified, his name was added to the Panthéon in Paris – the building where the nation buries national heroes to acknowledge and honour them.



**Fig 14 - commemorative inscription at the Panthéon.
Picture credit Magnus Manske.**

It reads “To the memory of Antoine de Saint Exupery, poet, nov- elist, aviator, missing during an aerial reconnaissance mission, 31 July 1944.”

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry has been honoured, awarded, com- memorated, celebrated in many countries around the world and his legacy as an aviator and author lives on. He is a true legend to feature on a banknote!

Acknowledgments

Peter Symes and his article, “The Lost Prince and His Lost Sheep”

Dave Mills, www.frenchbanknotes.com

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Serial Number Nuances on Republic of China Banknotes

James Contursi (11332)



With banknotes, as in many other areas of collectibles, nuance matters. Knowing about and understanding these nuances are necessary steps in elevating an accumulator to an informed collector and a collector to the lofty realm of connoisseur. Probably, most, if not all, countries have one or more banknote issues that have some subtle differences, some “secret” details, which distinguish them from apparently similar notes of the same issue. A portion of the 1954 Canadian notes, for example, was released with the later-modified “Devil’s Face Hairdo.” In regard to banknotes with seemingly hidden attributes, the Republic of China (Taiwan) is no exception.

Some of these fine distinctions may be revealed in all-inclusive references, such as the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* (SCWPM); some secrets are hard-learned by the astute, dedicated collector, through years of perseverant research, by piecing together dormant clues from the pages of well-annotated auction catalogs; and still others are proffered in local guide books, yet, remaining beyond the pale of many, if not most, non-local collectors.

It is often said that knowledge is power, and being armed with the ability to discern the mute distinctions, relative to the serial numbers of a single Taiwanese banknote, can produce rewards of ten, twenty, thirty or more times than those garnered by the generic issue.

The 1946 500-yuan, variously cataloged as P1940 in the SCWPM (page 341); B328 in the *Banknote Book: Taiwan (BNB)* (page 15); and unnumbered in the *Catalog of Banknotes and Coins Issued in Taiwan* (page 47), is one such note.

The SCWPM mentions that there are “2 serial # varieties,” but gives no indication as to how the serial numbers might vary, or whether there is a price differential; it offers just a single row of prices in three grades. The BNB goes a step further by stating that the difference is in the height of the serial numbers, which it is, but considers the two varieties of equal value, which they are not. Lastly, Zhuang offers photographic examples but, as with the SCWPM, makes no effort to propose a price distinction.

In 2011, after exhaustive research, Lin Yong Long published

his findings and analyses in a tome entitled, in English, *Taiwan Bill Illustration and the Newest Research*. He concluded that the value of the small serial number (SSN) variety was thirty times greater than that of the large serial number (LSN) variety. Though sizable, this author has been unable to find any research proposing to challenge that assertion.

In a recent (July, 2017), outsized auction in Taipei(1), one note of each variety was represented, thereby, allowing them, simultaneously, to demonstrate their individual potentialities. The SSN 500-yuan note(2) was graded 98(3), while the LSN variety(4) came in at a 90(5). When the dust settled, the knock down price for the former was 2,700NT(6), versus 22,000NT for the latter.

Of course, a single auction does not a valid sample make. Further, it's impossible to say to what degree the actual grades factored into the bidding. However, we can still construct a hypothesis. For the sake of argument, let's assume a grade of 90 for the LSN example, which then pits the two notes, equally graded. In such a case, it is doubtful that a relatively common P1940 500-yuan in grade 90 would achieve a bid in excess of 1000NT on a Taiwanese auction. Furthermore, it is more likely that it would receive a maximum bid closer to 800NT or even less. Whether 800NT or 1000NT, either would be considered close enough to support Lin's claim.

Conversely, if we raised SSN note's grade to 98, what outcome could we reasonably expect? First, it's important to point out that an "AA" prefix or an "A" prefix/suffix on any Taiwanese banknote elicits a premium. So, now we have the convergence of a scarce serial number variety, an "AA" prefix, and an optimum grade. The question is: would that hypothetical note then bring, approximately, 80,000NT – 30 times the 2700NT – or just under four times what it brought in grade 90? Personally, I wouldn't wager on that outcome. On the other hand, I wouldn't be shocked to see that result either.

(Personally, I have been looking on ebay, assiduously, for undesignated, SSN 500-yuan notes for more than 8 years, and in all that time have only encountered two for sale.)

As mentioned above, the Banknote Book differentiates the two serial numbers based on height: the so-called SSN is 3mm tall; the LSN is 4mm tall. Although correctly stated, recognizing the difference of a millimeter, on-the-spot, at a coin show for example, or making a judgment based on an auction catalog photo, could prove problematic for many, especially since the serial numbers are, not infrequently, registered imprecisely. Below are some guidelines on how to recognize the SSN variety without resorting to a millimeter gauge (see Figure 1):

1. To date, all known SSN notes have an "AA" prefix, and, although a minimum criterion, an "AA" prefix is not a guarantee that the note has a SSN; LSNs may also have an "AA" prefix. We can note, however, that the apex of the As on SSN notes is clipped, flattened, and that the horizontal bar is set very low, appearing almost like a straightened Cyrillic "д";
2. A zero in the SSN appears wider than its counterpart on a LSN;
3. Having a "1" in the serial number will enable the viewer to make an easy and fool-proof decision: the "1" on SSN notes has a serif, a horizontal baseline stroke, which LSN 1s do not have;
4. If there is a "2" in the serial number, it will have a slight

curve – not a flatness – where the upper stroke meets the horizontal baseline stroke;

5. If there is a "4" in the serial number, it will have a slight flattening where the diagonal stroke meets the horizontal stroke;
6. If there is a "7" in the serial number, the back part of the point where the upper horizontal stroke connects with the lower diagonal stroke is flatter on an SSN than it is on an LSN; and
7. 3s, 5s, 6s, 8s and 9s are relatively indistinguishable between SSNs and LSNs.

(Regrettably, I could not provide examples for each numeral in both large and small serial number varieties.)

Notes

1. The Far East Stamp Auction Company holds four sales per year. This one was typical, with more than 6800 lots, albeit, as usual, there were also coins, stamps, ceramics and other collectibles.
2. Lot number 6326, (large) serial number BP033063.
3. Based on a scale of 100, 98 is as close to perfect as a note can get without being perfect.
4. Lot number 6334, (small) serial number AA381837.
5. 90 would equate, approximately, to an AU55 to AU58.
6. NT refers to the New Taiwan [dollar], which, at the time of the auction, was in the range of 30.3NT:1US.

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Sample Notes of Kurz *are Worth Collecting*

Martien van de Ven (10864)

In the banknote industry, many suppliers are involved in producing optical security features. Nowadays, foil-based features are a lucrative market. A feature that will be incorporated on an actual banknote can be sold in huge numbers. Many banknote printers also have a department in which these features are made. Various laser technologies, necessary for making these features, constantly improve and therefore not all companies continue with producing themselves. In these cases purchasing cutting-edge techniques from a specialist often becomes a good alternative.

A very successful firm in this area is OVD Kinegram from Switzerland. The Kinegram feature was originally the work of the development team of Landis & Gyr, developed while searching for a security feature that was “easy to communicate, easy to verify, but difficult to copy or imitate”. A separate company was established for the production of this feature, OVD Kinegram. The first banknote with a Kinegram patch was the Austrian 5000 schilling note in 1988. At an early stage, Kurz became involved because of their experience with foils and the development of machines for the application of the foil requires a big investment. In 1999 Kurz acquired all shares and OVD Kinegram became part of Kurz.

Kurz makes many sample notes to show their latest developments. Often these techniques much later appear in real banknotes. For example, the Kinegram review feature that is used in the 20 euro note in 2015, was already shown in a sample note dating back to 2007.

The notes can be divided into three categories:

1. Notes made by Kurz, demonstrating only one unique feature
2. Notes made in cooperation with others (printers/suppliers)
3. Notes used as a test note to demonstrate/practice the application of the foil to the paper.

The first unique note of Kurz was a collaboration with KBA Giori: the Alex von Humboldt note from 2003. The value indication is “3000” and there are 3 variants of this note.



Kurz 3000 note edition 2003

Kurz 3005 note edition 2005

In 2005 4 different notes with the picture of Alexander von Humboldt were made, now with the value “3005”.

2006 was technically a very memorable year with the development of Kinegram OVD Window and Kinegram Zero. This year 3 notes have been created with the theme of a church window, and one “Nautilus” sample note. Due to the growing popularity of polymer notes with their window as security feature, Kurz also made a paper note with a window. And the Zero.zero technique shows for the first time a partly demetalised kinegram. Because of this groundbreaking techniques, most of these notes are stored in the (personal) archives of the employees involved in the banknote industry. They are very seldomly available for collectors.



Kurz Church window edition 2006
Kurz Nautilus note edition 2006

In 2009 a set of 3 different blue “H2O” notes appeared with the value “5K”. And related to this theme a set of 3 notes 20, 50 and 100 with images of water plants, a dragonfly and a frog.



Kurz 5K note edition 2009
Kurz note edition 2009

In 2011 a set of 2 notes, a blue and a brown owl followed . The Security feature used is Kinegram Dynamic.



Kurz Owl note edition 2011



Kurz Windmill note edition 2007

In 2007 three notes were made depicting a windmill. The “OVD window” from 2006 has been improved in “Kinegram reView”, the window shows a different image on each side and a third image when you look through the window. There is also a windmill note with a window called Kinegram reColor and a third note with a Kinegram Patch.



Then in 3 consecutive years a series of “Anatomy” notes follows. In 2012 notes with a value of 60 (green, skeletal), 70 (yellow, pulmonary) and 80 (blue, cardiovascular) appear. In 2013 three different 90 notes (a note with a nervous (eye) and two notes with nervous (brains) are released. In 2014 a new 60 note with a golden backbone skeleton is printed.

Kurz Anatomy cardiovascular edition 2012
Kurz Anatomy backbone edition 2014



In 2016 Kurz launched a set called “Colors of the world”. Two different sample notes “Africa” value “55”, a “South America” note “33” and a polymer “Asia” value “77” note.

Kurz “Colors of the World” Africa edition 2016
Kurz “Colors of the World” South America edition 2016
Kurz “Colors of the World” Asia edition 2016 polymer



Kurz Astronaut note edition 2017



Kurz Flux paper note edition 2017

Kurz Flux edition 2017 polymer



In the aforementioned second category, notes in cooperation with others, a folder with the Jules Verne note is released in 2006 and an improved version of this note dated 2012. Also in 2012 a Darwin note is produced. I'm limiting myself to these three notes because they were issued in a separate Kurz folder.

Kurz Jules Verne edition 2006 polymer



Kurz Darwin note edition 2012 polymer

In 2015 a "Traffic" set of 4 notes is released. Value 10, 20, 50 and 100. With a Kinegram Volume stripe. On the website of Kurz they state that this feature also has been used for the new Swiss franc.



Kurz Traffic note edition 2015

Finally, an example of the third category: a De La Rue Giori sample note with a Kurz Kinegram strip later applied. These kind of notes are made to practice the application of the film to the paper.



Kurz stripe on DLR Giori note, unknown date

All Kurz sample notes are usually presented in a cover with some explanation about the feature. The number of printed copies is stated on the backside of the cover. Usually 1000 pieces, but the new 2017 cover indicated only 750 pieces made, and the 2016 Asia polymer even has a print run of only 500 pieces. All intended for potential customers and mainly handed out to visitors of the banknote printing conferences. As a result, there are not many available for collectors.

There must be a lot more test notes of the third category but usually they will stay in the printing house and because I do not belong to the category "people working in the banknote printing industry" I certainly do not pretend that this is a complete list. Therefore, remarks or additions are most welcome.

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PaperMoneyFair

*Spring & Autumn/Fall
Paper Money Fairs
Maastricht - Netherlands*

„bank note collectors of the world, unite...“

***"The beating ♥ of bank note collecting in Europe
and the rest of the world"***



Including some stands for old bonds & shares this is the world's largest paper money event...
Usually there are approx. 70 nationalities present.
These are on approx. 200 (April) or 150 (September) dealer tables, as well as on the bourse floor...
Max. 470 meters (approx. 500 yards) of tables... Imagine: Paper money everywhere you look!
The 25th year was celebrated back in 2011...
By now the September edition is almost as large as the April one.
The paper money event of the year! This is the place where everyone involved
in this fantastic hobby will meet again:
THE place to be for every bank note collector... to meet old and new collector friends...
to find the bank notes you have been looking for...
It won't be complete without you...! Will you join...?

This being an bi-annual event, it always takes place in the month of April (diff. dates)
and September (last week-end of the month)
It will be held in the rooms of "Polfermolen" - Plenkertstraat 50 in Valkenburg... just 10-15 minutes from Maastricht.
Detailed info you can find on the website: www.papermoney-maastricht.eu
Dates - Number and names of participants - Hotel & Travelinfo etc.
An extra good reason to come is the important live auction by Corné Akkermans Auctions - during the days before....
Also an internet auction...
Eijssermans Events supports the I.B.N.S.: info stand for the Society and supplies the venue for Board Meetings...

More information (no internet?)

Organisation:



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D-47547 Bedburg-Hau
Germany

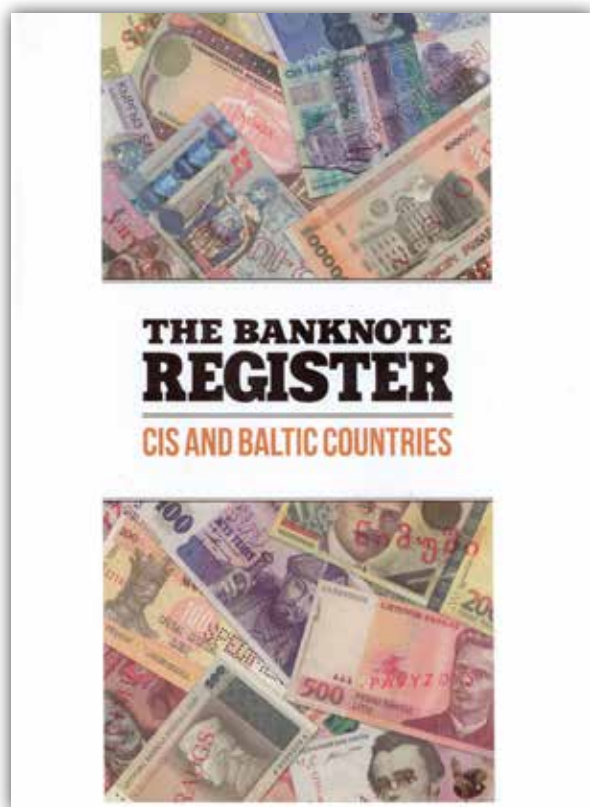
Postbus 3240
NL-5930 AE Tegelen
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Phone: ++49-2821-71166-69
Fax: ++49-2821-71166-71
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BOOK REVIEWS

Compiled by Mark Irwin (11212)



THE BANKNOTE REGISTER: CIS AND BALTIC COUNTRIES (1991-2016 GENERAL ISSUES) 2ND EDITION

by Dmitry Zagorenko (11608), edited by Dmitry Litvak (LM204); 2016; 344 pages.

Reviewed by Sev Onyshkevych (10163)

The notaphily of the former republics of the USSR post-dissolution (1991) has been explosive and interesting, as the 15 new countries all had to issue new currency from scratch, following a transitional period where old Soviet rubles circulated, sometimes with the addition of a rationing 'control coupon' or validating stamp. The countries experienced inflation and, except for the Baltics which quickly stabilized via currency boards, hyperinflation: the majority of countries ended up redenominating their currencies by a factor of 1,000 to 1,000,000. This turbulent history made for an exciting area to collect. There are at least a dozen catalogs covering this area in English, Russian and/or Ukrainian, as well as individual specialized catalogs for specific countries, but this book by Dmitry Zagorenko, General Secretary of the Russian Chapter of the IBNS, and President of the World Banknote Association "Banknoter", is by far the best-researched and most comprehensive.

The book covers the 15 former republics, as well as the disputed Trans-Dniester Republic; it curiously omits Tatarstan. It correctly omits the made-for-collectors 'banknotes' for Nagorno-Karabakh, 'Novorossiya' and the 'Donetsk Peoples Republic' and other spurious issues. Within the countries covered, it covers the official bank issues, but not the 'coupon control' sheets issued in Ukraine (P68-P72) and Belarus (PA1-PA27), nor 'privatization certificates' (Belarus PA28-PA31; Ukraine P98A-P98B, P101).

What it does cover, it covers in impressive detail. There are not only names of the signatories (and many of the artists designing the notes), but also their photographs and biographies. There are detailed photos of the watermarks, historical explanations of the themes, biographies of the people pictured on the notes, historical timelines of notable events in the history of banknote issuing in each country, and painstaking detail about serial numbers.

It does miss a few variations: for Ukraine 'coupon' series, when comparing this book to Owen Linzmayer's *The Banknote Book*, for example, Zagorenko's book misses some specimen variations (P81s-P87s; B801as-Bas) Band trial color prints which SCWPM lists and *The Banknote Book* lists more thoroughly (P87A-B; B801at-B809At; B808-B814; B817at; B819at). On the other hand, for the later hryvnia notes, Zagorenko lists numerous specimens which *The Banknote Book* does not.

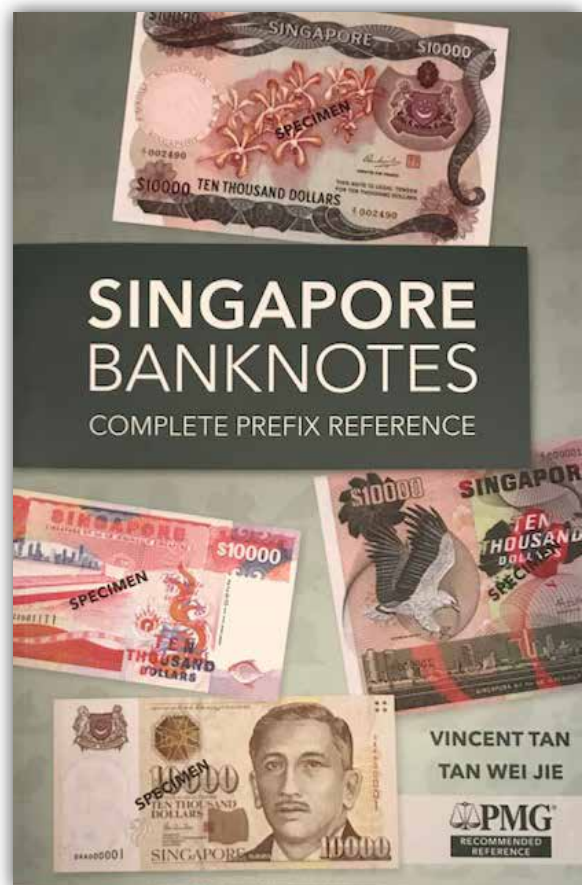
Zagorenko also does a thorough and accurate job at discriminating prices for variations and specimens, as his pricing research takes advantage of a huge sample of sales of this material in the former Soviet Republics. So, for the first series Kazakhstan notes (P1-P6; B101-B106), for example, while *The Banknote Book* corrects the SCWPM, it lists the same price for each variation. Zagorenko provides more variations and specimens, details serial number prefixes, and each one is priced differently – for example for the 5 tyin issue (P3; B103), the valuations vary from \$0.80 to \$150 – a wide spread indeed, and a good guide to identifying the rarer variations.

The book includes many, but not all, variations of commemorative notes, folders, sheets, 'test notes' issued by the government printers in Kazakhstan and Ukraine, although not every variation is itemized or priced and, as these issues are unnumbered, it makes it difficult to refer to them. As a bonus, there are numerous photos and descriptions of essays and trial proofs of banknotes, some of which I have never seen elsewhere.

The order of the countries in the catalog is not alphabetical, geographical, nor in order of size. Instead, it is based on the former USSR pecking order: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldova, Transnistria, Latvia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Estonia. Unless you grew up in the old USSR, this

'Constitution Order' makes no sense, as it is not even chronological. The numbering system is based on what Dmitry Litvak calls his "ESPERANTO-SYSTEM® ('E')" [sic], as described and discussed on the IBNS message boards: it seems to work very well in this context.

The production quality of the book is very high. It is a hefty, nicely-printed, full-color tome which is highly recommended to any intermediate or advanced collector of any or all of these countries' output.



SINGAPORE BANKNOTES: COMPLETE PREFIX REFERENCE

by Vincent Tan Chye Heng & Tan Wei Jie

Mr. Banknotes, Singapore. 2017. Paperback, 368 pages. S\$60. English & Chinese. ISBN: 9789811701788. Available for purchase online at www.mrbanknotes.com.

Reviewed by Fabrizio Raponi (11206).

Fifty years ago, a small island at the tip of the Malaysian Peninsula started to issue banknotes and went on to become a major financial hub. In 2017, Singapore celebrated 50 years since it started issuing its first circulation banknotes and to mark this significant milestone a new book *Singapore Banknotes: Complete Prefix Reference* was published in December 2017, as a tribute to the country's numismatic heritage.

The book covers Singapore's four circulation banknotes series, namely the Orchid Series, the Bird Series, the Ship Series and the Portrait Series, as well as the commemorative banknotes

which have been released to date. This includes the latest joint banknote issue commemorating the golden jubilee of the Currency Interchangeability Agreement between Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.

A work of love by Vincent Tan and Tan Wei Jie, it aims to fill the existing information gap by giving readers a clearer and more complete picture of Singapore currency notes. It is the first of its kind in Singapore. Unlike a conventional catalogue, this book does not list the market prices of the banknotes, but instead focuses on the prefixes and serial numbers which have been observed in circulation, providing an accurate and in-depth record of Singapore's banknotes over the years. It also offers the reader a high-quality visual feast, featuring a complete collection of the first, last and replacement prefix banknotes for every series and denomination.


The information in this publication has been put through many rounds of rigorous checks with the help of professional numismatists, collectors and hobbyists. Every banknote featured is a faithful reproduction of the real deal to ensure the veracity and objectivity of the contents, representing the culmination of 18 months of extensive research and celebrating the efforts of everyone who has contributed to this book.

Through the underlying stories behind each commemorative note, readers have a better insight into the evolution of Singapore's currency over the years, stimulating greater attention and interest in the wider community. Today, banknotes are facing an evolving threat of replacement by digital currencies, so it is vital to find these significant bits of history a safe and permanent home and conserve what we have for future generations.

Singapore Banknotes: Complete Prefix Reference is among the first publications to be accorded the 'PMG Recommended Reference' as a mark of quality and industry standard. PMG has also adopted the new reference numbering scheme which has been developed and introduced in this book. The numbering scheme is designed with simplicity and versatility in mind, and will gradually be used on the labels of PMG holders. Overall a must-have reference catalogue for collectors of Singapore banknotes and curious collectors alike.

NEW ISSUES

Please help us by contributing images of new issues. We welcome input from all readers of the IBNS Journal and ask that reports of new issues, and especially scanned images of the notes, be sent to new-issues@ibns.biz (please scan the images at 300 dpi, unscaled (100%) and against a black background). It would be very much appreciated, if you'd put the e-mail address of the new issues author (banknotes@hansi-mueller.de) on carbon copy (cc).

The entries marked  in the following pages indicate the note is a new type and eligible for the IBNS Bank Note of the Year Award, whereas other entries are non-circulating notes or new varieties, with changes in signatories, dates, etc.

Exchange rates current at the time of listing, are given in Euros (EUR) and US-Dollars (USD) and are calculated as of 31st January 2018. The currency converter of www.oanda.com (interbank exchange rate) has been used.

Contributors: Thomas Augustsson and Hartmut Fraunhoffer.

Compiled by Hans-Dieter Müller (LM-198)

ARGENTINA

1.000 Pesos (ND)

New type, introduced on December 1st, 2017.

Front side: Roman numeral N (1000); Footprints of a bird; Argentina's national bird (Rufus hornero); Bird perched on branch; Flowers.

Back side: Fledgling; Tree; Bird's nest and bird on tree; Map of Argentina; Compass rosette; Coat of arms of Argentina.

Not dated. Signatures of Federico Adolfo Sturzenegger (as *PRESIDENTE B.C.R.A*) and Emilio Monzó (as *PRESIDENTE H.C. DIPUTADOS*). Bird and electrotape 1000 as watermark. Wide windowed security thread on the front side. Bird's footprint as registration device. Green SPARK element (denomination) of the front side. Printed by S.E. Casa de Moneda.

Face value: € 41,18 – \$ 51.04



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

ARMENIA

500 Dram 2017

New type, introduced on November 22nd, 2017 to commemorate Noah's Ark.

Front side: Cabinet with Noah's Ark relic; Etchmiadzin Cathedral; Mount Ararat.

Back side: Mount Ararat; Noah's family and various birds and animals.

Dated 2017. Signatures of (*Chairman*) Arthur Javadyan and (*Min-*

ister of Finance) Vardan Aramyan. Noah's Ark and electrotape 500 as watermark. RollingStar windowed security thread. Noah's ark as registration device. Dove with olive branch as green-to-gold SPARK element on the front side. Noah's Ark relic as colour changing kinegram on the front side. Printed by Giesecke & Devrient on hybrid substrate.

Face value: € 0,82 – \$ 1.02



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

BANGLADESH

50 Taka 2017

Design like *Bangladesh B351 / P56*, but with a new date (2017). The signature (Fazle Kabir) remains unchanged.

Face value: € 0,48 – \$ 0.60

BRAZIL

20 Reais 2010

Design like *Brazil P877 / P255*, but with the signatures of Henrique Meirelles (as *MINISTRO DA FAZENDA*) and Ilan Goldfajn (as *PRESIDENTE DO BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL*)

Face value: € 5,09 – \$ 6.31

CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES

1.000 Francs 2002

Design like *Central African States* B107 / P207, but bearing the signatures of Abbas Mahamat Tolli (as *LE GOUVERNEUR*) and Salomon Francis Meke (as *UN CENSEUR*). The banknote is confirmed for Cameroon (U).

Face value: € 1,52 – \$ 1.89

2.000 Francs 2002

Design like *Central African States* B108 / P208, but bearing the signatures of Abbas Mahamat Tolli (as *LE GOUVERNEUR*) and Salomon Francis Meke (as *UN CENSEUR*). The banknote is confirmed for Cameroon (U).

Face value: € 3,05 – \$ 3.78

CHINA

1 Yuan 1999

Design like *China* B4109 / P895, but with a new 5-digit prefix with the format LNNNL (L=letter, N=number).

Face value: € 0,13 – \$ 0.16

COLOMBIA

20.000 Pesos 2016

Design like the note dated 19 DE AGOSTO DE 2015, but with a new date (*2 DE AGOSTO DE 2016*). The signatures remain unchanged and are still those of José Darío Uribe Escobar (as *GERENTE GENERAL*) and José Buitrago Tolosa (as *GERENTE EJECUTIVO*).

Face value: € 5,67 – \$ 7.03

50.000 Pesos 2016

Design like the note dated 19 DE AGOSTO DE 2015, but with a new date (*2 DE AGOSTO DE 2016*). The signatures remain unchanged and are still those of José Darío Uribe Escobar (as *GERENTE GENERAL*) and José Buitrago Tolosa (as *GERENTE EJECUTIVO*).

Face value: € 14,18 – \$ 17.58

DJIBOUTI

♦ 40 Francs 2017

New type, introduced to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of Djibouti's independence from France.

Front side: Whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), fish, starfish, sea shells, corals and a seahorse.

Back side: Commemorative logo; Cranes and cargo ships in port; Outline map of Djibouti.

Dated 2017. Signature of Ahmed Osman Ali (as *LE GOUVERNEUR*). Djibouti's coat of arms and electrotpe BCD as watermark. Solid security thread. Printed by PWPW (Polska Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych).

Face value: € 0,18 – \$ 0.22



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

GUATEMALA

5 Quetzales 2013

Design like P122, but with a new date (*20 DE MARZO DE 2013*) and printed by Canadian Bank Note.

Face value: € 0,54 – \$ 0.67

INDIA

♦ 10 Rupees

New type, introduced on January 5, 2018.

Front side: Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi; Logo of the Reserve Bank of India; Lion capital of an Ashoka pillar.

Back side: Swachh Bharat logo (Gandhi's eyeglasses); Stone wheel. Dated 2017. Signature of Urjit Patel (as *GOVERNOR*). Portrait of M. Gandhi, electrotpe 10 and RBI as watermark. Windowed security thread with demetalized text on the front side. Denomination as registration device. No inset letter. Printed by India Security Press.

Face value: € 0,13 – \$ 0.16

ISRAEL

♦ 20 New Shekel 2017

New type, introduced on November 22nd, 2017,

Front side: Palm trees in the background; Portrait of the poet Rachel Bluwstein (1890-1931).

Back side: Stylized shorelines of the Sea of Galilee.

Dated 2017. Signature of (Governor) Karnit Flug. Portrait of R. Bluwstein and electrotpe 20 as watermark. Colour-shifting windowed security thread with demetalized text and portrait on the back side. Holographic stripe on the front side. Menorah as registration device. Golden SPARK element on the front side.

Face value: € 4,73 – \$ 5.87





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

JAMAICA

500 Dollars 2017

Design like *Jamaica B240 / P85*, but with a new date (01.06.2017) and printed by Oberthur Fiduciaire. The signature (Brian Wynter as GOVERNOR) remains unchanged.

Face value: € 3,23 – \$ 4.00



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

1.000 Dollars 2017

Design like *Jamaica B241 / P86*, but with a new date (01.06.2017) and printed by Oberthur Fiduciaire. The signature (Brian Wynter as GOVERNOR) remains unchanged.

Face value: € 6,46 – \$ 8.00



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

KAZAKHSTAN

500 Tenge 2017

New type, introduced on November 22nd, 2017.

Front side: Coat of arms; Flying doves; Kazakh Eli monument and buildings in Astana; Flag of Kazakhstan.

Back side: Outline of Kazakhstan; Gulls flying over the Caspian Sea.

Dated 2017. No signature. Mythical Samruk bird and electrotape 500 as watermark. Windowed security thread with demetalized text on the back side. Ornament as registration device. Printed by the Banknote Factory of the National Bank of Kazakhstan.

Face value: € 1,25 – \$ 1.55



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

5.000 Tenge 2011

Design like *Kazakhstan B139 / P38*, but without a signature at upper left on the back side.

Face value: € 12,51 – \$ 15.50



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

KYRGYZSTAN

2.000 Som 2017

New type, introduced on November 17, 2017 to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Kyrgyz currency.

Front side: Statue of Manas the Noble on horseback.

Back side: Stylized tree; Khan Tengri Mountain; Eagle in flight.

Dated 2017. Signature of Tolkunbek Sagynbekovich Abdygulov (as ТӨРАГА). Manas the Noble and electrotype 2000 as watermark. MOTION surface windowed security thread on the front side. Denomination as registration device. Yurt as OVI element.

Face value: € 23,59 – \$ 29.24



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

LIBERIA

10 Dollars 2017

Design like *Liberia B312 / PNL*, but with a new date (2017). The signatures remain unchanged and are still those of Boima S. Kamara (as *MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING*) and Milton A. Weeks (as *EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR*).

Face value: € 0,06 – \$ 0.08



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

20 Dollars 2017

Design like *Liberia B313 / PNL*, but with a new date (2017). The signatures remain unchanged and are still those of Boima S. Kamara (as *MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING*) and Milton A. Weeks (as *EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR*).

Face value: € 0,12 – \$ 0.15



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

MAURITANIA

♦ 50 Ouguiya 2017

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Great Mosque Ibn Abbas located in the Mauritanian capital Nouakchott.

Back side: Coffee pot. Stringed musical instruments.

Dated 28.11.2017. Signature of (General Treasurer) unknown and (Governor) Abdel Aziz Ould Dahi. No shadow image. No security thread. Open book and star with crescent moon in transparent windows. Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 1,13 – \$ 1.40



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

♦ 100 Ouguiya 2017

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Mosque tower in Oualata.

Back side: Goats and cattle.

Dated 28.11.2017. Signature of (General Treasurer) unknown and (Governor) Abdel Aziz Ould Dahi. No shadow image. No security thread. Open book and star with crescent moon in transparent windows. Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 2,27 – \$ 2.81



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

♦ 200 Ouguiya 2017

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Mosque tower in Ouadane.

Back side: Camels, goats and palm tree.

Dated 28.11.2017. Signature of (General Treasurer) unknown and (Governor) Abdel Aziz Ould Dahi. No shadow image. No security thread. Open book and star with crescent moon in transparent windows. Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 4.53 – \$ 5.62



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

♦ 500 Ouguiya 2017

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Mosque tower in Tichitt.

Back side: Fish and fishing boats.

Dated 28.11.2017. Signature of (General Treasurer) unknown and (Governor) Abdel Aziz Ould Dahi. No shadow image. No security thread. Open book and star with crescent moon in transparent windows. Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 11,33 – \$ 14.04



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

MAURITIUS

1.000 Rupees 2016

Design like *Mauritius* B429 / P63, but with a new date (2016). The signatures are still those of Yandraduth Googoolye (as *FIRST DEPUTY GOVERNOR*), Rameswurlall Basant Roi (as *GOVERNOR*) and Mahendra Vikramdass Punchoo (as *SECOND DEPUTY GOVERNOR*).

Face value: € 24,12 – \$ 29.89

MEXICO

200 Pesos 2015

Design like P125, but with a new date (13 MAY. 2015) and bearing the signatures of Agustín Guillermo Carstens Carstens (as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO*) and Alejandro Alegre Rabiela (as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*).

Face value: € 8,64 – \$ 10.71

500 Pesos 2016

Design like P126, but with a new date (12 JUL. 2016) and bearing the signatures of Manuel Ramos Francia (as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO*) and Alejandro Alegre Rabiela (as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*).

Face value: € 21,61 – \$ 26.78

500 Pesos 2017

Design like P126, but with a new date (16 ENE. 2017) and bearing the signatures of Roberto del Cueto Legaspi (as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO*) and Alejandro Alegre Rabiela (as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*).

Face value: € 21,61 – \$ 26.78

MOLDOVA

5 Lei 2015

Design like *Moldova* B109 / P9, but with a new date (2015), the signatures of Dorin Drăguțanu (as *GUVERNATOR*) and the denomination (5) as registration device.

Face value: € 0,24 – \$ 0.30



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

200 Lei 2017

Design like *Moldova* B114 / P16, but with a new date (2015), the addition of electrotype *BNM* to the watermark, the denomination as registration device and bearing the signature of Dorin Drăguțanu (as *GUVERNATOR*).

Face value: € 9,55 – \$ 11.84

NORTHERN IRELAND

20 Pounds 2016 – Danske Bank

Design like *Northern Ireland* B502 / P213, but with a new date (6th July 2016) and bearing the signature of Kevin P. Kingston (as *CHIEF EXECUTIVE*).

Face value: € 22,74 – \$ 28.18

20 Pounds 2015 – Ulster Bank

Design like *Northern Ireland* B938 / P342, but with a new date (1st JANUARY 2015). The signature remains unchanged – it's still the one of Jim Brown (as *CHIEF EXECUTIVE*).

Face value: € 22,74 – \$ 28.18

NORTH KOREA

5.000 Won 2017

Overprint on *North Korea* B357 / PNL to commemorate the 100th Birthday of Kim Jong Suk, the first wife of Kim Il-Sung.

Face value: € 29,88 – \$ 37.04





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

PAKISTAN

10 Rupees 2017

Design like *Pakistan B231 / P45*, but now bearing the signature of (Governor) Tariq Bajwa.

Face value: € 0,07 – \$ 0.09

20 Rupees 2017

Design like *Pakistan B233 / P55*, but with a new date (2017) and the signature of (Governor) Ashraf Mahmood Wathra.

Face value: € 0,15 – \$ 0.18

PERU

10 Soles 2016

Design like *P187*, but dated *10 DE MARZO DE 2016* and denominated in Soles (instead of Nuevos Soles).

Face value: € 2,50 – \$ 3.10



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

PHILIPPINES

20 Pesos 2017F

Design like *P206*, but with a new date (2017F) and bearing the signatures of Rodrigo Duterte (as *PANGULO NG PILIPINAS*) and Amando M. Tetangco Jr. (as *TAGAPANGASOWA NG BANGKO SENTRAL*)

Face value: € 0,31 – \$ 0.39

ROMANIA

5 Lei 2017

Design like *P-118*, but with a new date (2017). The first two digits of the serial number indicate the year the note was printed.

Face value: € 1,07 – \$ 1.33

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

5 Dobras 2016

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Butterfly (*Acraea insularis*); Coat of arms of São Tomé and Príncipe; Headquarters of the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Back side: Cocoa pod; Map of São Tomé and Príncipe; São Tomé shrew (*Crocidura thomensis*).

Dated 21 de Outubro de 2016. Signatures of Americo de Oliveira dos Ramos (as *MINISTRO DAS FINANÇAS E COMÉRCIO E ECONOMIA AZUL*) and Hélio Silva Vaz de Almeida (as *GOVERNADORA DO BANCO CENTRAL*). No watermark. No security thread. Butterfly and portrait of Rei Amador in transparent windows. Printed by Thomas de la Rue on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 0,20 – \$ 0.25



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

100 Soles 2015

Design like *P190*, but dated *19 DE FEBRERO DE 2015* and denominated in Soles (instead of Nuevos Soles).

Face value: € 25,01 – \$ 31.00



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

◆ 10 Dobras 2016

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Butterfly (*Acraea niobe*); Coat of arms of São Tomé and Príncipe; Headquarters of the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Back side: Cocoa pod; Map of São Tomé and Príncipe; São Tomé prinia bird (*Prinia mollerii*).

Dated 21 de Outubro de 2016. Signatures of Americo de Oliveira dos Ramos (as *MINISTRO DAS FINANÇAS E COMÉRCIO E ECONOMIA AZUL*) and Hélio Silva Vaz de Almeida (as *GOVERNADORA DO BANCO CENTRAL*). No watermark. No security thread. Butterfly and portrait of Rei Amador in transparent windows. Printed by Thomas de la Rue on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 0,41 – \$ 0.50



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

◆ 20 Dobras 2016

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Butterfly (*Charaxes barnsi*); Coat of arms of São Tomé and Príncipe; Headquarters of the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Back side: Cocoa pod; Map of São Tomé and Príncipe; São Tomé giant treefrog (*Hyperolius thomensis*).

Dated 21 de Outubro de 2016. Signatures of Americo de Oliveira dos Ramos (as *MINISTRO DAS FINANÇAS E COMÉRCIO E ECONOMIA AZUL*) and Hélio Silva Vaz de Almeida (as *GOVERNADORA DO BANCO CENTRAL*). Rei Amador and electrotype butterfly as watermark. Colour-shifting windowed security thread with demetalized text on the front side. Butterfly as registration device. Printed by Thomas de la Rue.

Face value: € 0,81 – \$ 1.00



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

◆ 50 Dobras 2016

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Butterfly (*Charaxes lemosi*); Coat of arms of São Tomé and Príncipe; Headquarters of the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Back side: Cocoa pod; Map of São Tomé and Príncipe; São Tomé weaver (*Ploceus sanctithomae*).

Dated 21 de Outubro de 2016. Signatures of Americo de Oliveira dos Ramos (as *MINISTRO DAS FINANÇAS E COMÉRCIO E ECONOMIA AZUL*) and Hélio Silva Vaz de Almeida (as *GOVERNADORA DO BANCO CENTRAL*). Rei Amador and electrotype butterfly as watermark. Colour-shifting windowed security thread with demetalized text on the front side. Butterfly as registration device. Printed by Thomas de la Rue.

Face value: € 2,03 – \$ 2.51



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

♦ 100 Dobras 2016

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Butterfly (*Charaxes odysseus*); Coat of arms of São Tomé and Príncipe; Headquarters of the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Back side: Cocoa pod; Map of São Tomé and Príncipe; Mona monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).

Dated 21 de Outubro de 2016. Signatures of Americo de Oliveira dos Ramos (as *MINISTRO DAS FINANÇAS E COMÉRCIO E ECONOMIA AZUL*) and Hélio Silva Vaz de Almeida (as *GOVERNADORA DO BANCO CENTRAL*). Rei Amador and electro-type butterfly as watermark. Colour-shifting windowed security thread with demetalized text on the front side. Butterfly as registration device. Holographic patch on the front side. Printed by Thomas de la Rue.

Face value: € 4,05 – \$ 5.02



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

♦ 200 Dobras 2016

New type, introduced on January 1, 2018.

Front side: Butterfly (*Charaxes defolvata*); Coat of arms of São Tomé and Príncipe; Headquarters of the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Back side: Cocoa pod; Map of São Tomé and Príncipe; Principe sunbird (*Anabathmis hartlaubii*).

Dated 21 de Outubro de 2016. Signatures of Americo de Oliveira dos Ramos (as *MINISTRO DAS FINANÇAS E COMÉRCIO E ECONOMIA AZUL*) and Hélio Silva Vaz de Almeida (as *GOVERNADORA DO BANCO CENTRAL*). Rei Amador and electro-type butterfly as watermark. Colour-shifting windowed security thread with demetalized text on the front side. Butterfly as registration device. Holographic patch on the front side. Printed by Thomas de la Rue.

Face value: € 8,11 – \$ 10.05



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

SAUDI ARABIA

10 Riyals 2017

Design like *Saudi Arabia B137 / PNL*, but with a new date (2017) and bearing the signatures of Governor Ahmed Abdulkarim Alkholife and Minister of Finance Mohammed Al-Jadaan.

Face value: € 2,15 – \$ 2.67

50 Riyals 2017

Design like *Saudi Arabia B138 / PNL*, but with a new date (2017) and bearing the signatures of Governor Ahmed Abdulkarim Alkholife and Minister of Finance Mohammed Al-Jadaan.

Face value: € 10,75 – \$ 13.33

SIERRA LEONE

2.000 Leones 2013

Design like *Sierra Leone B126 / P31*, but with a new date (4th August 2013). The signatures remain unchanged – Sheku Sambadeen Sesay (as *GOVERNOR*) and Andrina Rosa Coker (as *DEPUTY GOVERNOR*).

Face value: € 0,21 – \$ 0.26

5.000 Leones 2015

Design like *Sierra Leone B127 / P32*, but with a new date (4th August 2015) and now bearing the signatures of Patrick Saidu Conteh (as

GOVERNOR) and Ibrahim Stevens (as *DEPUTY GOVERNOR*).
Face value: € 0,52 – \$ 0.64



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

SOLOMON ISLANDS

10 Dollars (ND)

New type, introduced on November 29, 2017.

Front side: Flag of the Solomon Islands; Carved fish; Coat of arms of the Solomon Islands.

Back side: Seated woman making shell money. Not dated. Signatures of Denton Hehenoro Rarawa (as *GOVERNOR*) and Fred Fakarii (as *SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FINANCE*). Falcon's head, electrotype *CBSI* and cornerstones as watermark. Colour-shifting StarChrome windowed security thread with demetalized text on the front side. Bird as registration device. Printed by Thomas de la Rue.

Face value: € 1,01 – \$ 1.26



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

SOUTH KOREA

2.000 Won 2018

New type, introduced on December 11th, 2017 to commemorate the Winter Olympic Games 2018 in Pyeong Chang.

Front side: 2018 Olympic logo; Two speed skaters; Various other winter sports athletes in the background; Mountain range.

Back side: Tiger and pine tree (Detail from Kim Hong-do's painting *Songhamaenghodo*).

Dated 2018. No signatures. Olympic stadium as watermark. Windowed MOTION security thread. Holographic patch (snow flake) on the front side. Printed by KOMSCO.

Face value: € 1,50 – \$ 1.86



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

SUDAN

10 Pounds 2017

Design like *Sudan B409 / P73*, but with a new date (*MARCH 2017*) and bearing the signature of (*Governor*) Hazim Abdegadir Ahmed Babiker.

Face value: € 1,14 – \$ 1.42

TRANSNISTRIA

1 Ruble 2007

Commemorative note, introduced on November 3rd, 2017 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Design like *Trans-Dniester B209 / P42*, but with commemorative overprint in watermark area on the front side.

Face value: € 0,07 – \$ 0.09



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

1 Ruble 2007

Commemorative note, introduced on December 18th, 2017 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the state security bodies. Design like *Trans-Dniester* B209 / P42, but with commemorative overprint in watermark area on the front side.

Face value: € 0,07 – \$ 0.09

Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

5 Rubles 2007

Commemorative note, introduced on November 3rd, 2017 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Design like *Trans-Dniester* B210 / P43, but with commemorative overprint in watermark area on the front side.

Face value: € 0,36 – \$ 0.45



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

1 Ruble 2007

Commemorative note, introduced on December 18th, 2017 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the police. Design like *Trans-Dniester* B209 / P42, but with commemorative overprint in watermark area on the front side.

Face value: € 0,07 – \$ 0.09

Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

100 Dollars 2006

Design like *Trinidad and Tobago* B233 / PNL, but bearing the signature of Alvin Hilaire (as GOVERNOR).

Face value: € 11,92 – \$ 14.77

TUNISIA

♦ 20 Dinars 2017

New type, introduced on December 21st, 2017.

Front side: Portrait of the leader of Tunisian pre-independence movement Farhat Hached

Back side: Aerial and close view of the Roman amphitheatre in the town of El Djem; Capital of a Corinthian column.

Dated 2017-7-26. Signatures of (Vice governor) Mohamed Rekik and (Governor) Chedly Ayari. Portrait of F. Hached and electro-type 20 as watermark. Windowed RAPID security thread with demetalized text. Denomination as golden SPARK element.

Face value: € 6,71 – \$ 8.32



Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

TURKEY

200 Lira 2009

Design like *Turkey* B305 / P227, but now bearing the signatures of Murat Çetinkaya (as BAŞKAN) and Erkan Kilimci (BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI).

Face value: € 42,63 – \$ 52.84

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

50 Dirhams 2016 (AH 1438)

Design like *United Arab Emirates* B239 / P29, but with a new date (2016 / AH 1438). The signature remains unchanged – (Minister of Finance) Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid al Maktoum and (Chairman) Khalifa al-Kindi.

Face value: € 10,98 – \$ 13.61

URUGUAY

100 Pesos Uruguayos 2015

Design like *Uruguay* B547 / P88, but with a new date (2015), printed by Casa de moneda de Chile and enhanced security features (e.g. denomination as registration device, green OVI element on the front side.). Signatures of Elizabeth Sonia Oria (as SECRETARIA GENERAL) and Alberto Graña (as PRESIDENTE). Series G.

Face value: € 2,82 – \$ 3.51

1.000 Pesos Uruguayos 2015

Design like *Uruguay* B550 / P91, but with a new date (2015), printed by Oberthur Fiduciaire and enhanced security features (e.g. denomination as registration device, golden OVI element and holographic windowed security thread on the front side.). Signatures of Elizabeth Sonia Oria (as SECRETARIA GENERAL) and Mario Bergara (as PRESIDENTE). Series E.

Face value: € 28,28 – \$ 35.05

VANUATU

♦ 500 Vatu 2017

New type, introduced on October 27, 2017.

Front side: Waterway. Melanesian chief standing and holding a spear. Map of Vanuatu.

Back side: Map of Vanuatu. Group of young men dancing. Man drawing in sand.

Dated (20)17. Signatures of Simeon M. Athy (as GOVERNOR) and Gaetan Pikioune (as MINISTER OF FINANCE). No watermark. Conch shell as transparent window. No security thread. Printed by Note Printing Australia on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 3,86 – \$ 4.78



Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

♦ 5.000 Vatu 2017

New type, introduced on October 27, 2017.

Front side: Waterway. Melanesian chief standing and holding a spear. Map of Vanuatu.

Back side: Map of Vanuatu. Fish. Palm tree. Two women in an outrigger canoe. Man *land diving*.

Dated (20)17. Signatures of Simeon M. Athy (as GOVERNOR) and Gaetan Pikioune (as MINISTER OF FINANCE). No watermark. Conch shell as transparent window. No security thread. Printed by Note Printing Australia on polymer substrate.

Face value: € 38,57 – \$ 47.81



Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

VENEZUELA

100.000 Bolivares 2017

New denomination, introduced on November 3rd, 2017.

Design like the 100 Bolivares note, but using a new colour scheme, with a new date (07.09.2017), new signatures and the denomination CIEN MIL BOLIVARES.



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

WEST AFRICAN STATES

500 Francs 2015

Design like *West African States* B120 / P219, but with a new date (2015) and the signatures of Gilles Baillet (as LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES) and Tiémoko Meyliet Koné (as LE GOUVERNEUR).

Face value: € 0,76 – \$ 0.94

500 Francs 2016

Design like *West African States* B120 / P219, but with a new date (2016) and the signatures of of *unknown* (as LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES) and Tiémoko Meyliet Koné (as LE GOUVERNEUR).

Face value: € 0,76 – \$ 0.94

YEMEN

500 Rials 2017 (AH1438)

Design like *Yemen* B125 / P34, but reduced in size (155 x 69 mm), with coat of arms and electrotpe denomination in Arabic as watermark, windowed security thread with demetalized text, motifs of the front and back side swapped and bearing the signature of (Governor) Mohamed Awad Bin Humam.

Face value: € 1,61 – \$ 2.00

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NEWS FROM THE CHAPTERS

Compiled by Art Levenite (2863)

The IBNS currently has many regional and topical chapters that hold periodic meetings open to all members and the public. For information on joining a chapter, or to find out when and where the next meeting will be held, visit the chapter's web site or contact the presiding officer of the chapter.

DUBAI CHAPTER

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DECEMBER 2017 MEETING:

Members attending the meeting were: Mr. Ramkumar Sarangapani; Chairman, Mr. Steve Desouza; Secretary, Mr. Anthony Godinho; Treasurer, Ms. Liza Zapata on Behalf of Numisbing LLC; and Mr. Kedar Nayak.

The meeting started with a welcome speech by chapter secretary Steve Desouza, followed by updates about ongoing activities of the Dubai chapter. IBNS Dubai, along with Numisbing, participated in a numismatic show held in Sharjah from 14th to 18th of November, and encouraged several collectors to become members of IBNS Dubai chapter, by explaining the benefits to the potential members. About 20 Life and 10 Annual memberships were subscribed during the show and the same has been increased to 25 Life and 20 Annual members by the end of December. In addition, membership cards for the new members with the IBNS Dubai logo were printed and given to all members.

A special WhatsApp group was formed to keep members up to date about chapter happenings and a Google drive was created for members only access, in which various articles and auction catalogs were uploaded, so that members can access them even while mobile.

The members appreciated Mr. Ramkumar, president of the Dubai chapter, and Mr. Mark Lazarus, new life member of the IBNS Dubai chapter, for their contributions of two articles in the 56.4 IBNS Journal, and encouraged others to write research articles which will benefit fellow members of the IBNS around the world and helps to make the hobby more interesting.

It was decided that, during the next meeting, one of our members will do a detailed presentation about grading scales followed by grading companies. The next quarterly meeting date was finalised as March 23rd, 2018.

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NOVEMBER 2017 MEETING:

An impressive nineteen members attended, a good indicator of the camaraderie and fun members enjoy at our regular meetings, along with useful information learnt and expertise shared between members. Roger Outing showed a new publication by David Kynaston, an officially sanctioned history of the Bank of England from 1694-2013, entitled *Till Times Last Sand*. He had also compiled a list of 27 books on the subject produced over the years. Robin Hill added that the Bank of England museum has a current exhibition promoting the book.

Mark Ray showed forthcoming auction catalogues which included banknotes, and the latest *Coin News* magazine which gave details of recent auctions, including the Bank of England charity auction of low number polymer £10 notes, which had been attended by two chapter members. Stewart Riley pointed out that a downloadable iPhone App is available for *Coin News* as part of Readly.

A quick review of some of the items shown by members is as follows: Alan Cole – an album containing Russian Government bearer cheques in pounds sterling and specimens from 1915-19; Vicky Cole – Spanish civil war municipal notes from 1937; Dennis Keily – the three latest polymer £10 issues from Scotland (all with ZZ replacement prefixes); John

Goodall – a Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$5 from 1937 and the latest Fiji \$5 replacement note, and Laurence Pope – proofs of Portugal 5000 escudos and specimen note from 1942, plus Portuguese Angola specimen notes, trials and archival photographs. Roger passed round four previously unrecorded banking and banknote related items including a cheque from The Mercantile and Exchange Bank Ltd, a discredited Bank of Credit & Commerce International travellers cheque, and 2 Ghanaian archival specimens. Simon Biddlestone showed two new Indian star replacement note issues for 50 and 200 rupees, and a Debden Security Printing cover containing a £5 coin & £5 note with the low serial QC03 000029, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation in 2003.

Due to Simon's unavailability, the January meeting has been re-scheduled for the following Saturday, the 3rd February 2018. A number of members would not be able to attend including Alan and Vicky who would be unable to attend any meetings until July. They will be visiting Australia and the Melbourne chapter of the IBNS. Subscriptions of £5 per person for chapter funds were invited for 2018. Nigel Morley's talk on German notes has been postponed, but member Geoff Todd kindly offered to talk on a similar subject, and presented a selection of notes from his large collection of German Notgeld, from the period August 1914 to July 1922. Geoff passed round a wide and varied selection of notes and scrip, starting with the first issues that appeared right at the beginning of World War I in consequence of a shortage of small change as people hoarded their silver. These were mainly from the Eastern and Western fronts. A further shortage of small change led to a wider issue in 1916 when towns issued their own small change notes, including some for the burgeoning collectors market. By 1918 higher value notes of 5 Marks to 20 Marks were being issued, as well as notes

in sets or series for collectors. Notgeld notes were outlawed in July 1922, which stopped the issues for four months, before hyper-inflation caused further note issues. An excellent selection of rarely seen notes accompanied Geoff's talk which created a lot of interest around the table, and was enjoyed by all members. Dates for next year's meetings: February 3rd, March 31st, May 26th, July 28th, September 29th, November 24th, all on Saturday afternoons with a 1p.m. start.

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JANUARY 2018 MEETING:

We started 2018 with an absolutely fascinating talk from Neil Wallace of the O Street Design Agency in Glasgow. The firm was commissioned to design the Royal Bank of Scotland polymer £5 and £10 notes and is currently working on the forthcoming £20 note.

Our meeting started with a Show & Tell session and as always members had brought some interesting pieces along to share with us. Here is a selection:

- A Crane Currency note containing a new and more advanced version of the 'motion thread' now seen
- Three 5 shillings scrip vouchers for 4½% War Loan stock, issued in 1915 to raise money for Britain's war effort in the 1914-1918 conflict. These vouchers were initially redeemable only if four were presented together, but later amended to allow individual redemption. These rarely seen vouchers carry the printed signature of John Bradbury whose signature also appears on the first UK Treasury notes.
- A Perkins Bacon Bankers Specimen note with an unusual yellow underlay, probably applied in the mid-late 1800s.
- Several photographic essays, otherwise more correctly known as printers' archival photographs, of early Bradbury Wilkinson £1 note essays for a range of Scottish banks. All dated from 1904-05 and showed an interesting uniformity of style. None were taken up by the banks they were prepared for which makes them of particular interest.
- An official Star Wars commemorative note designed and engraved by De La Rue to an exceptionally high standard.

on Bank of England £50 notes and US Federal Reserve \$100 notes. A reminder that security technology continues to evolve, and evolve very quickly.

Neil's talk however, was the highlight of the evening as he took us through the entire process initiated by the Royal Bank to select the main features of their new polymer notes. He explained that the bank had conducted an extensive series of consultations with both the general public and many in the artistic community before deciding on the overall approach. The resulting theme was entitled 'Fabric of Nature' accompanied by portraits of well-known female historical figures on the front of the notes.

The bank was keen to incorporate 'expressions of Scottishness' into the designs, prompting a last minute scramble to ensure that the mackerel on the £5 note, for example, were genuine Scottish ones and not some foreign import! They were also keen to avoid so-called 'tartan clichés'. So the team took great efforts to avoid use of well-known Scottish images, opting for themes closer to people's day-to-day lives.

The £5 note features the Aberdeen-born novelist and poet Nan Shepherd. On the reverse are two mackerel, the Scottish fishing industry's single most valuable stock, and an excerpt from Sorley MacLean's poem, *The Choice*. Behind the portrait sits a picture of the Cairngorms, which she celebrated in her writing, as well as a quote from her book, *The Living Mountain*. The keen-eyed will spot a Scottish midge, the hugely irritating bane of summer visitors to the Highlands!

The £10 note features the scientist Mary Somerville with two otters at play on the reverse and an excerpt from the poem, *Moorings*, by Norman MacCaig. Burntisland Beach, where Mary Somerville lived as a child, features behind the portrait, along with a quote from her work, *The Connection of the Physical Sciences*. Again, a single midge lurks in the background. Visitors will know a midge is never alone, they usually appear in the thousands!

The £10 note is a contender for the IBNS 2017 Banknote of the Year award and by the time Neil had completed his talk most of those attending needed no further prompting on where their votes might go.

The forthcoming £20 note will feature Glasgow philanthropist and entrepreneur Catherine Cranston and, it was revealed for the first time, will feature red squirrels on the reverse. These have



Neil Wallace of the O Street Design Agency in Glasgow giving his presentation to the London chapter members.

been under threat from the invasive gray squirrels, short-sightedly imported from America many decades ago and still spreading northwards.

O Street worked with other agencies including Timorous Beasties who produced the beautiful depictions of both the mackerel and the otters. We learnt more about the thinking behind the many delightful and often subtle features of the notes, some only visible under ultra-violet light. We also heard about the evidently very lively dialogue between the O Street team and De La Rue – who had to engrave and print what the designers were coming up with.

All in all we gained a unique insight into the incredible amount of work that had gone into these beautiful examples of Scottish money. We can't wait to see the new Royal Bank £20 notes!

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NOVEMBER 2017 MEETING:

A big thank you to Stanley Campbell for giving a presentation on bank notes from the various revolutionary countries of Spain, Mexico, Cuba and the USA. New Business for this month's meeting will feature a presentation by Gene Mitchell on the bank notes of World War I.

Exhibits from the November meeting:

- Ken Johnson: Notes from the MNS meeting,
- Garrett Schumacher: concentration camp info and a star note,
- Peter Jacobsohn: Wisconsin Soldiers Home items,
- Neil Shafer: notes created by artist Tim Prusmack,
- Steve Welli: foreign notes bought at a Civil War show,
- John Viel: Chinese and Guatemalan notes, and,
- Gene Mitchell: new Madagascar bank notes.

DECEMBER 2017 MEETING:

A big thank you to Eric Owan for presenting the new order in currency, the bitcoin. Will the bitcoin be in our future

as the replacement of our current system? Time will tell. Also, a big thank you to Gene Mitchell for his presentation on the bank notes used during World War I. The countries represented were Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Lithuania, France, Russia, Turkey, and USA.

Our year-long contest is coming to an end. Points are earned by members for attendance, presentations, exhibits, etc. So far, Garrett Schumacher is in the lead with 35 points, Neil Shafer and Jeff Gaffke are tied at 29 points, and Ken Johnson has 25 points. Results are compiled by Tom Dallmann.

Exhibits from the December meeting:

- Peter Jacobsohn: in honor of our meeting being held on Veterans Day, WWI and WWII widows and mother's emblems and stars,
- Ken Johnson: notes from Poland, Burma and continental currency of the USA,
- Jeff Gaffke: new Canadian commemorative note,
- Dick Puls: Northwestern Mutual life insurance policy,
- Gene Mitchell: a very impressive portfolio of colorful Austro-Hungarian war bonds,
- John Viel: high inflation Uruguayan notes,
- Stanley Campbell: books on counterfeiting and technology, the Russian revolution, WWII propaganda notes, and Republic of Texas bond, and,
- Neil Shafer: WWI items, German inflation notes, ration certificates for bread, traveler's checks, US expedition forces checks.

JANUARY 2018 MEETING:

In old business, we should know the winner of our attendance-exhibits – presentations contest. Club dues can be paid at this time with 21 members already paid. Auction months for this year will be as follows: January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Exhibits from the January meeting:

- Peter Jacobsohn: Libby Prison trade cards and memorabilia,
- Ken Johnson: assorted bank notes from his collection,

- Jeff Gaffke: oversized bank notes from various countries,
- Gene Mitchell: bank notes with sports depicted,
- John Viel: political message on a \$1 bank note,
- Neil Shafer: political convention tickets, and,
- Garrett Schumacher: Bahamian and Siberian bank notes.

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NOVEMBER 2017 MEETING:

The book launch of *ONE RUPEE ONE HUNDRED YEARS*:

A chilly wind hovered around Bangalore on the evening of November 30th, 2017. We set out to witness an eye-catching collage of extraordinary display of vintage currency notes. This took us far away, into the realms of bygone. The bewitchment of the invitees was perceivable right from the lobby to the display of an array of One Rupee notes, which they had never seen before. In particular the loosely pieced together One Rupee notes tethered with cotton thread to form a booklet of 25 notes were the cynosure of all eyes.

The earlier issues of 1917, 1935 and 1940 with detailed explanations were quite fascinating for the Press and the guests. Time stood still, unraveling a historical period glistening with etchings, vignettes and engravings accentuated their resplendence displayed under glass and subtle lighting. The fact that they were so well preserved showed the care and concern Mr. Rezwan Razack has devoted for his treasured collection.

Mr. Mark Rego welcomed the guests in his own inimitable style. The 'Happy Birthday' song which he sang marking the 100th birthday of the One Rupee note in India must surely be the first ever birthday honour for a currency note. In a jocular vein Mr. Rezwan Razack mentioned that many guests would not have seen the new One Rupee note of 2017. He requested Ms. Rekha to give each guest a crisp brand new One Rupee note. Not



a single guest was missed in the distribution of the beautifully encased Rupee One Note. I overheard a colleague from Reserve Bank mentioning that this sort of distribution (circulation) is what the Govt. and Reserve Bank actually wants. Currency notes are issued ONLY for circulation and here was a visible proof of that. It's another matter that whoever received it would never ever part with it! In fact, this gesture may have kindled an interest to start a collection of their own.

Mr. Rezwan shared the history of One Rupee notes from 1917 to 2017, replete with bits of hitherto shrouded history. The presentation included notes with portrait of King George V and VI, notes used in Pakistan and Burma, notes of Republic India, notes of the Princely State of Hyderabad issued by the Nizam, notes of Jammu and Kashmir, Prisoners of War coupons, notes of Portuguese India and French India Colonies. Notes with political messages from Pakistan and Burma with 'Payment Refused' stamps and Gulf notes drew wide curiosity. There was pin drop silence during

Mr. Rezwan's presentation, and spontaneous applause when he laced information with wit and candour revealing his in-depth knowledge and command on the subject.

Mr. Shaktikanta Das, former Revenue Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Chief Guest of the event discussed the size reduction of the new design notes. He praised and congratulated Mr. Rezwan on the excellence of his book. He concluded by hoping that Mr. Rezwan and his team would chronicle the emergence and growth of digital currency.

Mr. Basil Shaikh, ex-Principal Chief Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai compared Mr. Rezwan's work to 'Majnu' – a person evocative of love and passion. A labour of love which is not driven by just passion but also cold analysis. He emphasized that Mr. Rezwan very ably connected the dots in the history of numismatics with a sharp detective mind à la Sherlock Holmes, which drew wide applause. He said this rare book isn't about the One Rupee note

alone. It is the micro level details about the engravings, paper, printers, printing, sketches, doodles and the riveting story with intricate details. His drawing a parallel on humanism and the vision of Mr. Rezwan Razack was a wonderful assessment. He concluded his speech by extolling the virtues of Mr. Rezwan, which starts with the heart and ends with the heart. The standing ovation he got was a tribute to his fine observation of a man whose watchword was focus and dedication to detail.

Mr. Jaganmohan Rao, Managing Director of Bank Note Paper Mill, Mysuru emphasized the 'Make in India' movement which elevated the company in the world of paper for banknotes. He reviewed the accelerated pace of production during the run up to the demonetization day.

The celebrities of the evening, Mr. Rezwan Razack, Mr. Shaktikanta Das and Mr. Basil Shaikh signed autographs on the newly launched book. Also on the dias were Mr. Eugene Karthak, Regional Director of the Reserve Bank of India

and Mr. Mohan Joseph, ex-Comptroller Accountant General.

The book launch of *One Rupee One Hundred Years* captured the hearts of the guests. The sumptuous dinner that followed with its mouth-watering array of dishes was a fitting finale to a well organized event.

The kaleidoscopic majesty of the notes on display reflected the enormous love and passion of the collector. Over 500 members and guests were in attendance.

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NOVEMBER 2017 MEETING:

The November meeting was attended by 17 members. The main topic of discussion at this meeting was the Australian IBNS Convention held in Perth the previous weekend. Thanks to the behind the scenes efforts of many Perth chapter members, the weekend proceeded smoothly. Contributions from Sydney and Melbourne chapters were also acknowledged, particularly Ian Yarde for preparing the quiz, and Trevor Wilkin and 'guest' for conducting the auction. There were 17 high quality displays and 13 talks over the two days. Notably the first four places in the display competition were by Perth chapter members.

The theme for this meeting was Error Notes and Forgeries. 57 notes were displayed, including several Operation Bernhard forgeries. A further 54 newly acquired notes were also displayed.

DECEMBER 2017 MEETING:

The last meeting for the year was attended by 22 members.

Dates for the 2018 ANDA show in Perth were advised as 10th and 11th of March in a new venue. John Davies has recently returned from a trip to the Japanese numismatics scene, and reported that the local market in Japan was very depressed. John also showed a photograph of a dealer's premises that had been destroyed by fire.

Jim Hidden spoke about purchasing a new Australian \$5 error note off a well-known internet auction site. After receiving the note, Jim became suspicious.

The error involved human intervention using acetone. Polymer note collectors beware.

The Graeme Bamford Shield was presented to Robin Hughes for his winning display at the 2017 Australian Convention.

The theme for this meeting was Entertainment Buildings. 31 notes were displayed with a wide range of buildings depicted. A further 76 newly acquired notes were also displayed.

A tender sale concluded the meeting with many lots finding new homes. Festive wishes were exchanged as members departed.

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DECEMBER 2017 MEETING:

Members and friends of the IBNS in Spain had met, in the beginning of December, in a Madrid restaurant for their annual bash. Regional dispersion as usual meant that a few active members could not attend, but we still managed to get 18 people around the table to eat and discuss everything paper money. But, mainly to eat.

This time we had a guest of honor in Pavlos Davaroukas, a very knowledgeable Greek collector who was visiting Madrid. He was happy to join the group and entertain us with good stories about Greek notes and the state of the country in general as it slowly comes out of its worst crisis in recent history. At least judging by the vibrancy of the Greek banknote market in 2017, it seems that things must be getting a little better there.

Joining Pavlos and myself, we had Ignacio, David and Francisco from Vallaolid; Lucio and Belarmino from León; Raul, Luis and Paquito from Valencia; Pedro from Logroño; and Dario, Ramiro, Eduardo, Luis, Gonzalo, Paco and Antonio from Madrid. Missing this time was chapter Secretary Tomás, who is fast recovering from a medical condition from which we all wish him a quick and complete recovery. Animo Tomás!!

As usual, there was a lively discussion about recent auctions and the amazing prices rare material continues to reach in those. Members were pleased that good "classic" notes from Spain were making their way to top world auctions and attracting strong collector attention.

On display there were several items which were thoroughly enjoyed by the attending members between bites of jamón and sips of red wine. Among those, a Poyais bond from 1823 including most of its original coupons. The story of Gregor MacGregor, Sovereign Prince of the independent (and imaginary) state of Poyais fascinated everyone and ideas for similar adventures were being concocted by the end of the fifth bottle of Rioja.

Also on display a set of the first series of notes of Gambia, all with serial number 000016 and glued to the pages of a beautiful official presentation album. In addition, a large group of archival photographs from Portugal coming from the Bradbury archive were circulated and the exotic and previously unseen designs generated much excitement among collectors who are quite familiar with the notes of the neighbouring country.

Finally, a few copies of the classy booklet produced by auction house Spink on the occasion of the sale of a set of the six notes printed for Zanzibar by Waterlow & Sons. The booklet called, *Treasures from Zanzibar*, contained pictures of the six issued but cancelled notes, including the absurdly rare 500 rupees green, with serial number A6793. The notes and speculation about the price the set reached in private sale resulted in a lively discussion over dessert.

The good friends parted after lunch with all looking forward to our next opportunity to have this much fun again.

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NOVEMBER 2017 MEETING:

The chapter held its last meeting of the year on November 22nd at the annual Christmas party. It was held at what has become its customary location at the Balkan House Restaurant in suburban Burnaby. The dinner was well attended

with 29 people present, including eight wives of members. Just over half of those attending, 15, were IBNS members. The gathering was devoted to socializing and eating great platters of meats and vegetables. One special touch was the presentation of a piece of cheesecake with two candles to Krzysztof Bieganski to mark the two month anniversary of a fall at his construction job which resulted in two broken ankles.

Entertainment for the event was provided by chapter member Ed Goldberg, our in-house amateur magician. The evening ended with the usual silent auction, which raised a modest amount for chapter funds. The next meeting of the chapter is set for February 22nd, 2018 at the usual venue at the Burnaby Public Library at 6:30 p.m. The program for the night will be a banknote quiz.

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Peter Symes HDL 5

* *Ex Officio Members of the
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NEW MEMBERS

The following people have recently joined the IBNS and are welcomed to the Society. We hope they find membership rewarding and they will find the opportunity to contribute to the Society.

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Uncut Sheets, Proofs, Colour Trials

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COLL: Middle East, World notes, Saudi Arabia

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And Collections

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Taman Anggur Jaya
Seemban
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Nizamuddinpur
Jehanabad
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COLL: Two dollar notes

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COLL: Euros, Dollar Banknotes

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Germiano di Roma
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abbuzzy@protonmail.com
COLL: Vanuatu, Australia, Bahamas, Mexico,
Canada, New Zealand, Europe Except
Hungary, Former
Yugoslavia, Romania, Netherland, Test Notes,
Former USSR Republics And Baltia States.
Military Certificates.

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robertino@collectcuriosities.co.uk
COLL: Early British Paper Money & Ephemera

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Mexico, Euros, Canada, Brazil, United States,
Argentina, Colombia,
Switzerland, Historic Paper Money

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COLL: Romania

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130 00
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COLL: Emergency Issues, World notes

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COLL: World notes, Lebanon

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Rockwell Green
Wellington
Somerset TA21 9DX
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COLL: UK Provincial Notes

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Bourj el-Barajneh 24
Beirut
Lebanon
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COLL: Lebanon, Arabic notes, Syria, Error
notes, Special Serial Numbers

*This list is current to 31 January 2018. New
members, who joined after this date, will appear
in the next edition of the Journal.*

*Nota bene: Under Article II, Section 3 of the
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as to why the new member should not be
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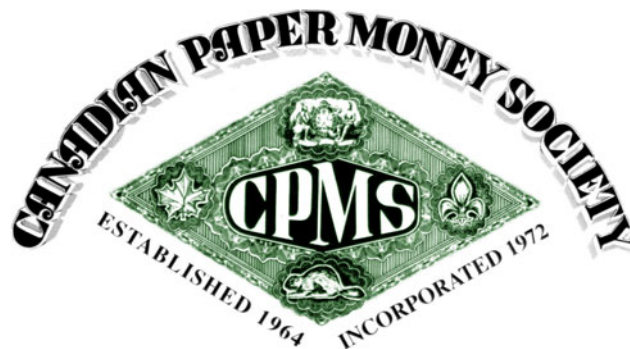
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